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# ***Daily Report***

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## **East Asia**

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Monday  
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# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-082

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**Sihanouk Seeks Breakthrough in Jakarta Talks**  
*BK0105090989 Hong Kong AFP in English 0659 GMT  
1 May 89*

[Excerpts] Jakarta, May 1 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Monday he wanted to see a breakthrough in efforts to reach a settlement of the Cambodian conflict during meetings with Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen.

"We are going to make progress on the way towards a settlement of the Cambodian issue. I want to achieve a breakthrough in Jakarta," Prince Sihanouk told journalists after meeting Indonesian President Suharto.

"I presented to (the president) a full report on the latest developments and the situation of the Cambodian problem," the prince said.

"I told him I am perhaps more optimistic than in previous years. It seems that we are at the end of the tunnel," he added.

Prince Sihanouk arrived here Sunday for talks with Mr. Hun Sen, who is expected later Monday. [passage omitted]

(In Bangkok Mr. Hun Sen said Monday before his departure for Jakarta that apparent concessions by Prince Sihanouk may have opened the door to a settlement.

("That is good and happy news. If it is true it could lead to a settlement, or at least a partial one," he said.) [passage omitted]

**Sihanouk Yields on Dismantling PRK**  
*BK3004103089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1024 GMT  
30 Apr 89*

[Text] Jakarta, April 30 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said upon arrival here Sunday for talks with Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen that he was prepared to give up his demand for the dismantling of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK).

"I give up (the demand for) the dismantling of PRK," the prince told journalists at the airport.

"I have to be realistic in order to reach our goal" of a free Cambodia, he added.

"If Hun Sen rejects my proposal for an international peace keeping force we may simply have an ICC (international control commission). The name has no importance," Prince Sihanouk said.

"I am ready to soften my stance" on an ICC, he added, apparently making another concession on a key point dividing the resistance and Phnom Penh on what type of body should supervise the pullout of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

The prince and Mr. Hun Sen are due to meet Tuesday and Wednesday. [passage omitted]

**Further Report on Sihanouk Remarks**  
*BK3004133689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1329 GMT  
30 Apr 89*

[Text] Jakarta, April 30 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived here Sunday for talks with Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen saying he was prepared to soften his stance on a demand that the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) be dismantled.

"I give up the mentioning of the dismantling of PRK, but it must be understood that I will not accept to set up with Hun Sen a supreme council and beside that the maintaining of Hun Sen's government," the prince said on his arrival from Bangkok where he had chaired a meeting of his tripartite resistance coalition.

"Hun Sen wants to give the name of 'supreme council,' it is ok ... but if he maintains his government I won't agree with him," Prince Sihanouk added.

The prince also said: "If Hun Sen rejects my proposal for an international peacekeeping force we may simply have an 'ICC' (an international control commission). The name has no importance."

"I am ready to soften my stance" on this point, he added, apparently making a concession on a point that divided the resistance and Phnom Penh, what type of body should supervise the promised withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

"The 'changing prince' has not changed, but I have to be realistic and I want to make possible an agreement," the prince said.

The prince and Mr. Hun Sen are due to meet Tuesday and Wednesday [2 and 3 May].

The two men have met three times before in France but those talks proved inconclusive after they failed to make headway on the crucial issue of the nature of Cambodia's future government.

Prince Sihanouk said however that he would "only listen" while the negotiations with Mr. Hun Sen would be conducted by the resistance Premier Sen Sann who is expected here Monday.



The resistance has demanded that Mr. Hun Sen dismantle his Vietnamese-installed PRK Government ahead of internationally supervised elections and form an interim administration with the resistance which groups followers of the prince, former Premier Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge.

Mr. Hun Sen has rejected this demand, objecting to the presence of the Khmer Rouge, held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during four years of rule until they were ousted by Vietnam in early 1979.

"We have to be realistic. If the other side says no to the U.N., we have to think of another solution," Prince Sihanouk said, referring to Phnom Penh's objection to his proposal that a peacekeeping force sponsored by the United Nations supervise the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia.

Vietnam announced April 5 that it would withdraw all its troops from Cambodia by the end of September. Western estimates say Hanoi still has between 60,000 and 70,000 soldiers in the country.

Prince Sihanouk also said that he was calling for the convening of an international conference in Paris to set up an international peacekeeping force or an international control mechanism for Cambodia. Indonesia would have an important role in the conference, he said.

The Sihanouk-Hun Sen meetings here come against a backdrop of stepped-up diplomatic activity on finding a settlement to the 10-year-old Cambodian conflict.

A planned Sino-Soviet summit meeting between Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping next May 15 is expected to focus on the Cambodian conflict as the two communist giants move towards normalising relations.

Last week, Beijing announced that it would also host a second round of talks with Hanoi just before the summit.

The two sides met at deputy foreign minister level in January, the first such high-level contact since China launched a punitive attack on Vietnam in early 1979 after Hanoi's troops had ousted the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge government in Phnom Penh.

#### **Meets With Indian Minister**

*BK0105010689 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 1 May 89*

[Tex:] Cambodian resistance leader Prince Sihanouk is to soften his attitude and be more realistic to enable a new breakthrough in the settlement of the Cambodian

issue. Speaking upon arrival at the Sukarno-Hatta Airport yesterday night for a 4-day visit to Jakarta, Sihanouk said that his side would put forth two concepts—accepting an ICC or ICM and abolishing the demand for the dismantling of the Hun Sen-led PRK Government to prove a flexible attitude.

Sihanouk stressed that his side would listen to but not hold any discussions with Hun Sen during their meeting in Jakarta on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Cambodian leader paid a courtesy call on President Suharto at the Cendana Street residence last night. This evening, Sihanouk is scheduled to meet U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle.

Last night, Prince Sihanouk also met Natwar Singh, Indian minister of state for external relations, to discuss the latest developments in the settlement of the Cambodian issue.

Answering questions from newsmen following the meeting, Natwar Singh explained that he and Sihanouk had discussed Vietnam's latest proposal issued on 5 April. The proposal contains the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by the end of September this year under the supervision of India, Poland, Canada, and Indonesia as well as a representative of the UN secretary general.

#### **Son Sann To Be Main Speaker for Coalition**

*OW2904125389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1046 GMT 29 Apr 89*

[Excerpt] Bangkok, April 29 (KYODO)—Son Sann, prime minister of the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean resistance Coalition Government, will be a main speaker on behalf of coalition President Prince Norodom Sihanouk during their forthcoming peace talks in Jakarta on May 2-3 with Hun Sen, premier of the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government.

A reliable source inside Kampuchean resistance forces made the disclosure to KYODO NEWS SERVICE on Saturday.

Sihanouk, president of the three-party resistance coalition, of Democratic Kampuchea, will also be present at the Jakarta meeting with Hun Sen as earlier reported, but will not function as a main spokesman for the coalition, the source said.

Conducting the peace talks in this manner has been proposed by Sihanouk to give the chief negotiators from the warring parties equal status between the respective premiers in the forthcoming Jakarta talks, the source said.

Sihanouk's proposal was supported by all three resistance faction leaders when the prince met them in Bangkok late Friday.

The U.N.-recognized resistance coalition government consists of Sihanouk's group, the anticommunist Khmer people's National Liberation Front under Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge now under Khieu Samphan, who serves as vice president of the coalition.

The meeting among the resistance leaders was held here a few hours after Sihanouk arrived in town as an official guest of the Thai Government, the source said.

Son Sann was also present at the second round of talks between Sihanouk and Hun Sen held in France last December.

The three resistance factions also issued a joint statement after their late night meeting, insisting that the complete pullout of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea by the end of this September must be monitored by the United Nations.

The statement reiterated that the Hanoi-backed People's Republic of Kampuchea is illegal and has no authority to hold elections. The resistance coalition also called for the deportation of all illegal Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea. [passage omitted]

#### **PRK Premier Hun Sen Arrives in Jakarta**

*BK0105105789 Hong Kong AFP in English 1044 GMT  
1 May 89*

[Except] Jakarta, May 1 (AFP)—Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen arrived here Monday for talks with Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk on ending the 10-year-old conflict in their country.

"I have rather (a) good feeling," Mr. Hun Sen said at Halim military airport, referring to apparent concessions made by the prince on resistance demands for the dismantling of his government and the role of the United Nations in supervising a Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

"If it is true, that could lead to a political settlement," he said, but added: "if he has not dropped his earlier two points, the internal problem of Cambodia could be bogged down again."

Mr. Hun Sen is due to meet Prince Sihanouk Tuesday and Wednesday. [passage omitted]



## Japan

### Defense Agency Director on FSX Agreement

OW2904053589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0523 GMT  
29 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 29 KYODO—Japanese Defense Agency Director Kichiro Tazawa said Saturday the settlement of disputes over Japan's new support fighter, the FSX, with the U.S. reflects strong determination by both governments to support the plan.

U.S. President George Bush said Friday the U.S. and Japan have reached an agreement to co-develop Japan's next generation fighter, FSX. The accord followed weeks of talks aimed at quelling congressional fears that the pact will leak valuable U.S. technology to Japan. The pact, reached last November between Washington and Tokyo government officials, met stiff opposition in Congress.

Tazawa said the co-development plan is important for security cooperation between Japan and the United States.

Tazawa requested the U.S. Government to establish procedures soon so the program can begin smoothly.

Bush said the FSX project is "in the strategic and commercial interests of the United States."

U.S. lawmakers who opposed the plan insisted that providing U.S. airplane technology to Japan would threaten the U.S. aircraft industry.

### U.S. Reportedly Launches 'Trade Battle'

OW2904043789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT  
29 Apr 89

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, April 28 KYODO—The United States launched a full-fledged trade battle Friday, deciding to impose sanctions against Japanese telecommunications equipment makers.

The nation's top trade representative also accused America's key trading partners in Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Latin America of erecting trade barriers against U.S. goods.

U.S. Trade Representative [USTR] Carla Hills said Japan has not complied with all of its telecommunications trade commitments. She said Japan will be slapped with telecom trade sanctions unless it agrees to live up to proposed commitments.

"We hope Japanese authorities will act immediately to remedy the practices at issue, so that retaliation is not necessary."

The cabinet-level Economic Policy Council (EPC) reached the decision that Japan has violated a trade pact under Section 301 of the 1988 trade act.

Hills' announcement coincided with the release by her office of an annual "inventory" of trade barriers in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and 31 other countries as well as the 12-nation European Community and the Gulf Cooperation Council.

The report will "help facilitate negotiations to reduce or eliminate these barriers and open global markets," she said in releasing the 1989 national trade estimate report on foreign trade barriers.

It came out against the backdrop of the chronic trade imbalance between the U.S. and Japan, which has been running at an annual rate of over 50 billion dollars.

The report also faulted two other major surplus countries in Asia—South Korea and Taiwan—for erecting barriers to a wide variety of American products and services.

Unlike three previous reports, the new annual report was closely read by the key Asian, European, Mideastern and Latin American partners, who will face retaliation by Washington for alleged unfair and consistent trade barriers under the new trade act.

The act mandates the USTR to use the report and other data to identify some of the foreign barriers as "priority practices" and designate "priority countries" to help dismantle the barriers through consultation over the next 12 to 18 months.

Japanese Government officials here said they were shocked by the Hills decision.

"I had vaguely thought it would be coming," one official said.

"We wanted the U.S. to fully understand that Japan is not violating the MOSS (market oriented sector selective) agreements on telecommunications. Apparently it didn't. [quote marks as received]

Hills said Japan's Posts and Telecommunications Ministry is limiting access of U.S. products and services to the Japanese market by third-party radio communications and cellular phone services.

The U.S. will hold hearings later in May to decide which Japanese products and services will be subject to its retaliation, she said.

Telecom products and services are among over dozens of sectors to which Japan maintains trade barriers, according to the annual report on foreign trade barriers.

The Japanese barriers cited by the report hamper trading of foreign rice, cigarettes, leather, wood and paper products, aluminum, feedgrains, fish products like pollock, herring and mackerel, and drugs and medical equipment.

The report also says Japan is hampering expansion of imports in the fields of supercomputers, construction, legal services, insurance, semiconductors, tron (the real-time operating system nucleus), optical fibers, aerospace, auto parts and soda ash.

"The complexity and rigidity of Japan's distribution system reduced access for U.S. exports," the annual report pointed out. "Some generic problems with the distribution system include legal and administrative, and operational or institutional problems."

And for the first time in the annual report's five-year history, the document took a swipe at Japan's foreign investment barriers, citing "some limitation or prohibitions" on foreign equity ownership in some sectors like agriculture, oil and gas, mining and leather.

As for semiconductors, a major symbol of trade frictions between the two countries, the report appeared to take a more conciliatory tone.

"The U.S. is working with Japan and the private sectors in both countries to develop programs to increase foreign participation in Japan's semiconductor market" it said.

#### **Posts, MITI Ministers Comment**

*OW2904171589 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 29 Apr 89*

[Text] Regarding the U.S. decision to take retaliatory measures in the telecommunications sector, the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry's Telecommunications Bureau Director Shioya made the following statement:

[Begin Shioya recording] It is extremely regrettable that the U.S. Government has one-sidedly concluded that our country has violated a relevant agreement on the basis of [words indistinct] provisions in the omnibus trade bill. From the viewpoint of developing satisfactory Japanese - U.S. relations, Japan thinks that the two countries should cool-headedly deal with this issue. Should a one-sided step be taken in violation of GATT rules, our country cannot but think of appropriate responsive measures, including presenting the case to GATT. [end recording]

International Trade and Industry Minister Mitsuzuka, who is to leave for the United States today, made the following remarks:

[Begin Mitsuzuka recording] I think that sterner views were expressed about Japan than about other countries in the U.S. report. Of over 30 barriers listed, some seem to be based on misunderstandings of the facts, as before. I am not visiting the United States to negotiate about this issue

in particular, but I will make candid replies to various concrete questions during my visit. I will clearly say what we can do and what we cannot do. [end recording]

#### **Filing of Formal Protest Considered**

*OW2904132489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0827 GMT 29 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 29 KYODO—Japan will file a formal protest against America with the world's economic powers if the U.S. makes good on its threat to slap unfair trade sanctions on Japanese telecommunications makers, a government official said Saturday.

Seiichi Kataoka, minister of posts and telecommunications, said in a statement that Japan already has begun to open its telecom market and implement vows to ease foreign access.

"The best way to diffuse bilateral trade tensions is for the U.S. to rescind the decision," said Minoru Shioya, chief at the telecom bureau.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno warned in a brief statement that a U.S. unilateral move would have an adverse effect on multilateral trade talks occurring under the auspice of the GATT Uruguay round.

A U.S. move to impose 100 percent penalties on Japanese telecom equipment imports will urge Japanese firms to shift their production centers in to the U.S., industry sources said.

Japan exported telecom products worth 303 billion yen in 1988 to the U.S. market.

#### **MITI Says U.S. Report Contains 'Misconceptions'**

##### **Main Points of U.S. Trade Report**

*OW2904080389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0449 GMT 29 Apr 89*

[Text] Washington, April 28 KYODO—The following are the main points of the 1989 report on foreign trade barriers concerning Japan, released by U.S. Trade Representative's Office.

##### **1. Import policies.**

—At two percent, Japan's average tariff rates on industrial products are among the world's lowest. However, high tariffs remain on certain manufactured and agricultural products of U.S. interest.

—Inefficiencies in Japan's local tobacco tax reporting and collection system continue to inhibit the distribution of imported U.S. tobacco products. Japan Tobacco Inc.'s involvement in the retail licensing system and in the placement of vending machines also affect the ability of U.S. manufacturers to display products.

—The tariff-rate quota system imposed a 60-percent or higher duty upon imports above the quota limits. Imports up to the quota limits are dutiable at 15 to 20 percent for leather and 27 percent for leather footwear.

—Japan's tariffs on and misclassification of wood products and paper products as well as its building codes and products standards that favor other non-wood construction materials continue to dampen the demand for wood in general, including many competitive U.S. wood products.

—Japan lowered its tariffs on aluminum ingot and semifinished aluminum to trade-weighted U.S. levels in two steps on April 1, 1987 and January 7, 1988. However, high tariffs ranging from 9.2 to 10.2 percent remain on aluminum bar, wire, rod and foil.

—Japan continues to maintain quotas on wheat, wheat flour, barley, rice and other agricultural products of U.S. interest. The Food Agency—a state trading agency which is the sole buyer of imported wheat, wheat flour and barley—purchases at the world market price and then resells them at much higher domestic prices.

—Japan's mixed-feed sector is restricted by laws and policies that limit competition. This results in high mixed-feed prices that contribute to high costs in the domestic livestock sector and reduced demand for imported feed grains. The problem is rooted in efforts to protect domestic potato producers by restricting the import of industrial corn for starch through a tariff-quota system.

—Japan maintains a strict prohibition on rice imports.

—Japan maintains import quotas on several products of U.S. interest, including pollack, herring, cod, mackerel and others.

## 2. Standards, testing, labeling, certification.

—Implementation of MOSS (market-oriented, sector-selective) measures has generally been good. However, problems in several key areas including cellular and radio communication and competition in international services indicate a continued Japanese policy to substitute government controls increased purchase of foreign goods.

One major issue concerns Japan's nonacceptance of U.S.-generated quality control data. Except for in-vitro diagnostics, each lot of medical devices imported into Japan must be tested by the importer before being sold. This is far more burdensome than the requirements faced by Japanese devices imported into the U.S.

—Japan's Ministry of Health and Welfare continues to maintain a restrictive policy on approving new food additives and new uses for already-approved additives.

## 3. Government procurement.

—U.S. suppliers find themselves excluded from serious consideration in Japanese Government procurements due to technical specifications favoring incumbent Japanese suppliers. Low Japanese Government supercomputer budgets effectively require massive discounts of up to 80 percent off list price.

—In 1983, Japan's long-range space development plan articulated a policy of autonomously developing a satellite and associated launch-service industry. The policy included a ban against buying foreign satellites. Private Japanese companies may buy imported telecommunications satellites but government entities may not if such purchases interfere with development objectives.

—Japan's rate of single tendering under the GATT government procurement code decreased during 1988. However, particularly in such sectors as construction services and telecommunications, single tendering continues to favor local suppliers and reduces code benefits to the U.S.

## 4. Barriers to intellectual property protection.

—U.S. firms have complained about the slow applications process. It can take up to six years for a patent to be issued. Some U.S. companies recently have complained about "patent flooding." This practice is based on the narrow scope of claims generally contained in Japanese patents. Japanese companies file large numbers of patent applications as a defensive measure to prelude U.S. rivals. Intensifying in the wake of superconductivity research advances, this practice is encouraged by Japan's "first-to-file" system.

It takes about four years to process a trademark in Japan compared to only 13 months in the U.S. during the processing period, there is no penalty for infringement.

—The extension of the protection term to 30 years is still short of the 50-year U.S. GATT proposal term and full copyright protection.

## 5. Services barriers.

—Japan's closed, noncompetitive bid and tender system has made it difficult for U.S. firms to get construction licenses and participate in major construction projects.

—The U.S. has objected to certain provisions of the foreign lawyers law, which prohibits U.S. lawyers' ability to practice in Japan. These include: a prohibition against counting legal experiences in Japan toward the five-year period of experience required for certification to practice law in Japan; a prohibition against foreign lawyers forming partnerships with Japanese attorneys; a prohibition against foreign lawyers employing Japanese attorneys, and a restriction on the use of law firm names to promote business activities.

—Although the viability of high-cube transport appears to have improved significantly, some carriers feel new route application procedures are excessively burdensome and costlier than necessary.



6. Investment barriers.

—Some limits on foreign equity ownership remain in the areas of agriculture, fishing and forestry, oil and gas, mining and the manufacture of leather products. Investment in tobacco manufacturing is also prohibited. Foreign investment in banking and securities industries is subject to a reciprocity requirement. Moreover, Japanese reluctance to sell corporations to new majority stockholders means investors usually cannot invest through acquisitions as often as in other countries.

7. Other barriers.

—The U.S.-Japan agreement on semiconductors, signed on September 2, 1986, will expire July 31, 1991. Despite some progress two years after the agreement's implementation, U.S. market access objectives have not been met.

—The U.S. is concerned about the Japanese Government's marketplace intervention to support the newly-developed tron (the real-time operating system nucleus) operating system. Although some U.S. companies are members of the tron association, no U.S. manufacturers are in a position to sell tron-based personal computer telecommunications equipment.

—U.S. producers have attempted to penetrate the Japanese optical fiber market over the last 10 years through licensing and direct exports. Despite advantages in price and quality, there has been only limited success.

—Japan has targeted its aerospace industry for development.

—A prerequisite for selling most functional auto parts to Japanese vehicle makers is to become part of their supplier "family." "Nonfamily" suppliers are precluded from both the original equipment and replacement auto part markets for Japanese vehicles.

—The U.S. soda industry continues to assert Japanese producers' anticompetitive practices impede further U.S. market penetration.

—The complexity and rigidity of Japan's distribution system reduces access by U.S. exports.

—Japan's domestic manufacturers establish industry promotion rules that are accorded legal status by Japan's Fair Trade Commission. These rules impair foreign firms' ability to compete in the Japanese market.

—Since larger retailers usually are more willing to risk introducing new products or aggressively promote imported product lines, limits on retail expansion effectively hinder the import of U.S. goods.

**MITI Minister Comments**

OW2904085980 Tokyo KYODO in English 0700 GMT  
29 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 29 KYODO—Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka said Saturday the 1989 U.S. trade barrier report contains a "number of misconceptions of fact" and does not accurately reflect Japan's positions taken in bilateral trade talks.

Expressing deep regret over U.S. "misunderstandings," Mitsuzuka, in a statement released before his departure for Washington, called upon the U.S. to take a "more prudent attitude" to resolve Japan-U.S. trade conflicts.

"The U.S. is passing the buck to Japan," an executive at a major supermarket chain store said. "Authors of the report seem to have only poor knowledge about the Japanese distribution system."

The real reason for unsuccessful sales of U.S. products in the Japanese market is a disregard for Japanese consumer preferences and needs, he said.

The U.S. trade representatives annual report said that Japanese legislation that limits the number of large-scale retailers "hinders the import of U.S. goods." Larger retailers, he said, are usually more willing to risk introducing new products or aggressively promoting imported product lines." [quote marks as received]

If some steps are taken in an attempt to remove "snags" claimed in the Japanese distribution system, he said, the result will be an increase in products from Asia's newly industrializing economies (NIEs).

A business leader in the electronics industry described the U.S. report as "extremely regrettable."

Katsushige Mita, head of the Electronics Industries Association of Japan, said U.S. microchip makers are behind efforts to sell their products without adequate response to Japanese industry cooperation.

Japanese users, including automakers and household electric firms, are increasingly setting up special task forces to buy more foreign electronics, he said.

The powerful organization of major electronics companies like NEC Corp. and Hitachi Ltd. blamed sluggish sales of foreign semiconductors in Japan on "mismatches" with Japanese users. The import share of Japan's semiconductor market has hovered at just below 10 percent.

The association warned that U.S. trade sanctions would endanger "healthy development" of the semiconductor industry and would lead to protectionism.

**Mitsuzuka Talks With Reporters on Arrival in U.S.**  
OW3004054889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT  
30 Apr 89

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, April 29 KYODO—Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka arrived here Saturday amid U.S. threats of sanctions against Japan's telecommunications equipment.

He told reporters upon arrival at National Airport he will explore steps with U.S. leaders to protect free trade and narrow the gaps in some trade areas.

Mitsuzuka said the U.S. annual report on trade barriers of Japan and other key trading partners and the decision Friday to impose punitive tariffs on selected Japanese products reflect "American frustrations" over the huge U.S. trade deficit with Japan of over 50 billion dollars a year.

"We will listen to an American explanation" of the final determination that Japan has not lived up to bilateral telecom trade agreements, he added.

Mitsuzuka is scheduled to meet with Energy Secretary James Watkins and President George Bush's national security adviser Brent Scowcroft Monday.

On Tuesday, he will confer with Secretary of State James Baker, Trade Representative Carla Hills, Treasury Secretary James Brady and Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher.

"We hope to come to mutually understand each other" on the telecom issue, Mitsuzuka said, disputing American contention that Japan is "unfair" in telecom trade. "We hope to reach agreement on protecting free trade."

The annual report on foreign trade barriers cited a wide variety of real and alleged Japanese barriers to foreign telecommunications equipment and services, semiconductors and other industrial goods and agricultural product like rice.

Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tsutomu Hata is due here Sunday for talks with Hills, Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter and congressional leaders.

Mitsuzuka suggested that some of the alleged Japanese trade barriers in the report stem from "different interpretations" and "misunderstandings." He did not elaborate.

The Japanese trade minister said he will not discuss with U.S. trade negotiators any specific complaints from U.S. industry about the lack of access for American products and services to the Japanese market.

Asked if Japan is considering taking any action to avoid being designated as a "priority" country under the 1988 trade act, Mitsuzuka said, "We will analyze the report and see how to deal with" trade problems with the U.S.

**Takeshita Departs on Southeast Asian Tour**  
*OW2904045289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0439 GMT 29 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 29 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita left for Thailand Saturday on a nine-day trip that will take him also to Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

It will be Takeshita's 11th overseas trip and probably his last as prime minister.

Beleaguered by the Recruit Stock trading and bribery scandal, Takeshita announced on April 25 that he will step down after the Diet approves the fiscal 1989 budget, expected in late May. Takeshita became prime minister on November 6, 1987.

Takeshita is to meet Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhavan of Thailand on Monday, Mahathir bin Mohamed of Malaysia on Tuesday, Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore on Wednesday, Presidents Suharto of Indonesia on Friday and Corazon Aquino of the Philippines on Saturday.

Takeshita, to be in Jakarta on Friday, is scheduled to deliver a major policy speech on Japan's foreign policy in Southeast Asia. He will return to Tokyo May 7.

#### **Declines Honorary Degree**

*OW2804121289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 28 Apr 89*

[Text] Manila, April 28 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita has declined a Manila university's honorary doctorate degree, Japanese Embassy and university officials said Friday.

Takeshita was to receive the title during conferment rites on May 7 at the end of a 24-hour visit in Manila for talks with President Corazon Aquino on the final leg of his nine-day Southeast Asian tour.

A spokesman of De La Salle University said the Japanese Embassy did not give any reason why Takeshita declined the honorary degree, which was to have been one of the highlights of his second visit to Manila as prime minister.

She said the university offered the honorary title to the Japanese leader last year during the visit of the Waseda University Orchestra.

Observers said the death of one of Takeshita's former aides, Ihei Aoki, who committed suicide in Tokyo Wednesday, may have prompted the Japanese prime minister to cancel the acceptance.

Takeshita announced Tuesday he will resign after a stock trading and bribery scandal, to which he and his former aide were linked, shook the Japanese Government and delayed Diet approval of the fiscal 1989 national budget.



## Foreign Minister Uno Leaves for USSR

### Soviet Journal Interviews Uno

OW3004050189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT  
30 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, May 1 [date as received] KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno called on the Soviet Union in an interview published here Monday to reduce its military power in the Far East and to play a more active role in easing tensions in the region.

He also called on the Soviets to improve bilateral ties, saying a tension-free relationship between Tokyo and Moscow is essential for stable East-West relations.

Uno, currently on a five-day visit for talks with Soviet leaders, made the appeal in an interview with "FOREIGN AFFAIRS," a monthly journal sponsored by the Soviet Foreign Ministry and targeted at the Soviet intelligentsia.

Uno hailed the Soviet troop cutting plan announced by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev last December but described a Soviet proposal last fall for the reduction of sea power in the Asia-Pacific region as one-sided.

The Soviet Union, he said, is a continental power and commands integrated air, sea and ground forces in the Far East, whereas both Japan and the United States are primarily oceanic states.

If Moscow really wants peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, Uno added, it must cut the level of its military forces stationed there and play a more positive role in resolving political confrontations and military conflicts there.

Touching on bilateral ties, Uno blamed the Soviet refusal to settle a territorial dispute with Japan as the primary stumbling block to better relations.

There is great potential for cooperation between Japan and the Soviet Union in all areas of bilateral relations—economics, science, technology and culture, he said.

Uno said there is still distrust of the Soviet Union among the Japanese—a sentiment he said stems from the unilateral Soviet abrogation of a neutrality pact with Japan during World War II, and more recently through Soviet intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Uno's interview was published just two days before he was due to have a round of talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in which the territorial dispute is expected to be high on the agenda.

The territorial row involves Japan's claim to a cluster of islands off the northeastern tip of Hokkaido that have been occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II.

Japanese diplomatic sources say they regard the open discussion of Japan's territorial claim in a magazine that reflects the official Soviet view marks yet another symbol of Gorbachev's glasnost (openness) policy.

While the Soviets have agreed to take up Japan's territorial claim in official talks, Japanese officials say they are not optimistic that an immediate breakthrough on the matter will occur.

Uno was also asked in the "FOREIGN AFFAIRS" interview to explain Japan's "economic miracle" and the power structure of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, including the relationship between political appointees and career diplomats.

### Uno Departs on 3-Nation Journey

OW3004044989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0344 GMT  
30 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 30 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno left Sunday for the Soviet Union on the first leg of a three-communist nation tour.

Uno will first visit Tbilisi, capital of Georgian Republic, via Moscow to spend three days there.

He will return to Moscow on Tuesday to hold a ninth regular foreign ministerial consultation with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The meeting is expected to center on bilateral issues, including four islands off northern Japan which were seized by the Soviet Union after the World War II.

Uno is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on Friday morning.

The Japanese foreign minister will then fly to Ulaanbaatar to become the first Japanese cabinet minister to visit Mongolia.

En route back to Tokyo on Saturday, Uno will make a brief stopover in Beijing and hold talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, according to an itinerary released by his ministry.

### Foreign Exchange Reserves Top \$100 Billion

OW0105111289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0755 GMT  
1 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 1 KYODO—Japan's foreign exchange reserves increased 1,008 million dollars during April to reach 100,361 million dollars at the end of the month, the Finance Ministry said Monday.

Ministry officials said this was the first time for Japan's gold, foreign currency and special drawing rights to top the 100 billion dollar mark.

## Mongolia

**Batmonh, Sodnom Greet Afghan Anniversary**  
*OW3004150689 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 27 Apr 89*

[Text] Mongolian leaders Batmonh and Sodnom have greeted the Afghan people on their national day, the 11th anniversary of the Afghan Revolution.

The message highly assesses the policy of national reconciliation directed at bringing together all social forces, classes, and strata of Afghanistan in solving any questions by way of dialogue and talks.

The Mongolian leaders expressed alarm over the continuing war in Afghanistan owing to the violations of the Geneva accords by some of their signatory states. Mongolia highly estimates the efforts of the Afghan party and government for establishing peace in Afghanistan and for turning it into a free nonaligned and neutral country, reads the message of greetings.

**Altangerel Heads Delegation to Afghanistan**  
*OW2604030889 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1343 GMT 24 Apr 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Apr (MONTSAME)—The head of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] delegation B. Altangerel, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, left for Kabul today to take part in the celebrations on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan.

**Great Hural Delegation Returns From Berlin**  
*OW2604053789 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1340 GMT 24 Apr 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Apr (MONTSAME)—An Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] People's Great Hural delegation, led by L. Rinchin, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, returned from Berlin today.

The delegation was in GDR at the invitation of the GDR People's Chamber.

**2-Day Conference Discusses Foreign Relations**  
*OW2804203089 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1709 GMT 26 Apr 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Apr (MONTSAME)—Urgent problems of renewing foreign policy activities and raising the efficiency of foreign economic relations of the Mongolian People's Republic have been discussed at a two-day conference, ended here the other day. Officials of external affairs, Mongolian ambassadors in foreign countries in particular, took part in it.

The participants in the conference exchanged views and considerations in a businesslike atmosphere of openness on the ways and methods of carrying out restructuring and renovation in foreign economic relations. They emphasized an important role of timely informing the masses of the state of foreign economic activities as well as the role of better use of broader possibilities of foreign economic relations in solving the current urgent socio-economic tasks and promoting the development of friendship and cooperation, strengthening peace and international security.

**Sodnom Makes Working Tour of Western Region**  
*OW2804202989 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1700 GMT 26 Apr 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Apr (MONTSAME)—[Passage indistinct] published a report on the recent working tour by D. Sodnom, Politbureau member of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee, chairman of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Council of Ministers, of Bayan-Olgii Aymag, a province in the west of Mongolia.

It says that the Mongolian prime minister visited the aymag plant of ferroconcrete items, the rural carpet plant, the searching and operation enterprise in Ulaanuls and a geological expedition in Asgat and also the cooperative farm "Partidzan" and the fodder farm in the Somon of Nagoon Nuur, where he had friendly and business meetings and conversations with party leaders and managers, workers, engineers and technicians, livestock breeders, farmers and machine operators, exchanging views on the ways and methods of realizing the decisions of the December 1988 plenary meeting of the MPRP Central Committee.

D. Sodnom helped the workers and livestock breeders to solve on the spot some important production problems. As for example, during his visit to the ferroconcrete plant, the prime minister supported the proposal of workers to build a repair workshop during the reconstruction of the plant. This proposal can be regarded as an ever-growing initiative of work collectives in solving important production tasks and their concern for the future of their own plant. The plant turns out annually up to 12,000 cubic metres of ferroconcrete items instead of designed 5,000. However it is not sufficient for the needs of the province thus making it necessary to reconstruct and extend the plant capacity.

In the course of numerous meetings and talks many questions were discussed related to labour organization, coordination of interdepartmental activities, realization of products and development of subsidiary farmings. D. Sodnom noted that the attention of local leaders and work collectives should be focused on independent solution of existing problems by using untapped resources and possibilities. He emphasized, in particular, that restructuring started in the country should concern the all and everyone.

Addressing the party and business leaders of the aymag, D. Sodnom noted that the working people of this province had been actively involved in the process of restructuring and renovation. However, there still exist some problems, as the high level of animal losses. Only 1988 more than 140,000 animals died in the aymag alone. [sentence as received] The prime minister touched upon the problem of employment as there are 5.3 thousand people in the province do not work accounting for nearly 20 percent of the country's total.

D. Sodnom wished the working people of the aymag to develop more enthusiastically the construction industry in order to get independent in this sphere.

**Journal Urges 'Renovation' of Social Policy**  
*OW2304014589 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English*  
1659 GMT 21 Apr 89

["Renovation of Social Policy"—MONTSAME headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Apr (MONTSAME)—The practice has proved that high rates of economic growth of the country cannot be ensured without solving social problems. It is absolutely impossible to separate economic policy from social policy and put aside the problems of social sphere, writes the journal "NAMYN AMDRAL" (PARTY LIFE) in its editorial which deals with the questions of renewing social policy.

As was noted at the [word indistinct] plenary meeting of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee (1988), distortions omitted earlier in the social sphere should be rectified in the course of restructuring, which is one of important aspects of the party policy line.

The supreme goal of socialist society is the steady raising of the material and cultural standards of the people, free and harmonious development of the personality. However, due to comparatively slow rates of the country's development and stagnation in livestock breeding the growing needs of the people have not been fully met and no considerable improvements have been made in expansion varieties of foodstuffs and consumer goods. What is imperative today is to overcome these negative phenomena and make qualitative changes in living standards of the people, the journal points out.

Over the last 2 and half years the cash incomes of the Mongolian people increased 2.2-fold and national per capita income 1.6-fold. These showings are not so bad. But by main showings of living standards of the people the MPR considerably lags behind other socialist countries. The output of per capita national income and the volume of consumption fund in the country are 2.6 times less than in other CMEA [council of Mutual Economic Assistance—CEMA] member-countries.

Despite consistent measures taken to raise the people's welfare there are still problems to be solved, as for example there is a big difference between income and living standard of urban and rural populations of the country. The main task of social policy is to remove this difference as soon as possible.

Great role is assigned to improving the food supply and and providing the population with consumers goods and better housing, the "NAMYN AMDRAL" notes.

**Conference of Ideological Workers in Progress**  
*OW2804203289 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME*  
in English 1705 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Apr (MONTSAME)—A zone conference of ideological workers is underway in the town of Hobd, the capital of one of western aymags of Mongolia, with representatives from Bayan-Olgii, Gobi-Altay, Dzabhan, Ubs and Hobd Aymags taking part.

The conference was opened by T. Balhaajab, MPRP CC [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee] secretary. Its participants are discussing the questions of renewing the methods of ideological and educational work and ensuring its harmony with business activities in the light of decisions of the December 1988 MPRP plenary meeting.

The speakers noted the importance of working out a new method which would allow an optimum combination and interaction of business and ideological activities in one direction.

Some speakers criticized the decision of the Supreme Council of Agricultural Cooperatives on the ban of financial support to party and public organizations. They noted that the task of encouraging the working people is of one-sided nature because of lagging moral incentives behind of material ones thus leading to weakening ideological influence on the masses. The conference continues its work.

**North Korea**

**'Team Spirit' Termed 'Lever' for Arms Buildup**  
*SK3004090589 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0851 GMT 30 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA)—The "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises clearly showed that as long as the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of aggression and war and harasser of peace, remain in South Korea and such war servants as the No Tae-u clique stay in power, it is impossible to achieve peace in Korea and her reunification or ensure peace in Asia and other parts of the world.

So says NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary entitled "What Do 'Team Spirit 89' Joint Military Exercises Show."



Recalling that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets started "Team Spirit" in January this year earlier than any other years and conducted them in 90 days not in 10 days, the author of the commentary says:

While committing the "Team Spirit 89," the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets advertised as if it were an "annual defence exercise" and a "peace preserving exercise" to cope with someone's "military threat" and as if it would not adversely affect the North-South dialogue at all. It was a sophism for justifying their belligerent acts going against the trend of the times.

Indeed, the "Team Spirit 89" was not mere a military drill, but a three-dimensional attack operation exercise, literally, a preliminary war and a test nuclear war to attack the northern half of Korea by hurling aggression forces from the U.S. mainland, bases in Pacific and in Japan and fully mobilising nuclear and chemical weapons and means of electronic warfare.

During war games the U.S. imperialists hurled into operational zones in South Korea and its surrounding waters nuclear-equipped aircraft carrier "Midway," "B-52" strategic bombers and other sophisticated mass destruction weapons and operational equipment from the U.S. mainland, Guam, Hawaii, Japan, Philippines and other areas and from mid-March staged in an all-round and dimensional way a large-scale joint landing operation, river-crossing operations, air mobile attack operation, nuclear bomb dropping exercises, commando operations, etc. All of the separate operations were staged in the areas very near the Military Demarcation Line whose terrain conditions are similar to those of the Northern half of Korea. Those who participated in landing and river-crossing and other operations did not hesitate to let out the illboding outcries that they "annihilated" the "enemy" by "advancing deep into the North".

Who will believe their assertion that such an adventurous play with fire was for "defence" and "peace"?

The U.S. imperialists, regarding the "Team Spirit" as a main lever to speed up the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military integration with the United States as an axis and round off the triangular military alliance long stepped up by them, used Japan as a sortie base, a supply base and a relay base in this war game, too, and let officers of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" in the war exercise under the cloak of "observers".

The "Team Spirit" war game laid a stumbling-block in the way of North-South dialogue.

The war exercises staged by the U.S. imperialists and puppets this year were deliberate and premeditated moves to bring to deadlock multi-channelled North-South dialogues which had been put on the order of the day thanks to our sincere efforts and foil them and obstruct the realisation of our proposals for peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialists handed over to South Korea a huge amount of the latest-type weapons and equipment introduced there during the "Team Spirit." This suggests that the war game serves as a main lever in arms buildup and the potential danger of this play with fire is increasing.

The U.S. imperialists must stop reckless war provocation moves and quit South Korea at once, taking along their aggression troops and lethal weapons.

#### **Transfer of U.S. Planes Seen as War Provocation**

*SK2904064889 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0533 GMT 29 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists' scheme to transfer ten "RF-4c" reconnaissance planes based in Okinawa to South Korea is a move to commit espionage not only against our republic, but also against other areas and, on this basis, expand the flame of war to wider areas.

The news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today denounces this as a very dangerous military move that can be seen on the eve of a war.

Attack on the North is a consistent scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. To this end, the U.S. imperialists have incessantly stepped up arms buildup in South Korea.

The massive introduction of reconnaissance planes can be said to be a prelude to a war for northward invasion.

Their arms buildup is also aimed at threatening South Korean people and giving a shot in the arm to the No Tae-u clique to maintain their tottering colonial rule.

The U.S. imperialists's new war provocation moves which are getting more reckless with each passing day not only coil up the tension and increase the danger of war on the Korean peninsula but also gravely menace peace and security in the world.

They must stop their new war provocation manoeuvres and withdraw all their aggression forces from South Korea.

#### **Request for Holding of 448th MAC Meeting**

*SK2904104189 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1037 GMT 29 May 89*

[Text] Kaesong April 29 (KCNA)—Our side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) yesterday requested the U.S. side to hold the 448th MAC meeting at 11:00 on May 3, 1989.

**Red Cross Denounces South's Phone Link Use**  
*SK3004054189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
*2100 GMT 29 Apr 89*

[DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee statement issued 29 on April]

[Text] As was reported, on 22 April the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee chairman, at the request of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students, asked the South Korean Red Cross to convey its letter addressed to South Korean personages of all strata. And on 28 April the Korean Students Committee sent a telephone message regarding the North-South student talks to the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] of South Korea through the Red Cross direct telephone link.

In connection with this, on 24 April the South Korean Red Cross president, charging that our side uses the Red Cross direct telephone link to send letters and telephone messages of political controversy not concerned with dialogue or humanitarian matters, notified our Red Cross Society Central Committee chairman that it could neither receive letters from our side nor convey telephone messages.

The South Korean Red Cross assumed a negative attitude, saying that they cannot receive the telephone message that we sent for the second time to receive our letter.

We cannot but be surprised at the South Korean Red Cross, who abruptly said that they cannot receive our letter regardless of the official letter exchanges between the North and the South through the Red Cross communication line that was in progress until now.

It is apparent to everyone that this is a step taken in obedience to the South Korean authorities who oppose multilateral contact and dialogue between the North and the South and who dislike the participation of Chondaehyop delegates in the Pyongyang festival. This kind of act by the South Korean Red Cross clearly reveals once again their true character to the whole world that they are the maids of the splittist authorities.

The DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee pungently denounces the inhumanitarian and antinational behavior of the South Korean authorities and their puppet Red Cross, who—while not interested in the least in the sufferings of the fellow countrymen resulting from the division paid lip service to humanitarianism and reunification—barred the use of even the direct telephone link for the cause of national reunification.

Regarding the North-South Red Cross direct telephone links, this is the only means of communication between the North and the South, which played the role of liaison during the Red Cross talks, including various branches

of dialogue, and when there were pending issues by both sides from 11 August 1972 when it was installed according to the agreement of the 25th North-South preliminary talks until today.

It is widely recognized at home and abroad that the direct Red Cross telephone link has been used not only by either the North or the South, but by both sides to contact the other when necessary to discuss issues other than Red Cross talks, and that it has taken root as a custom.

In reality, during the North-South sports talks in 1984, as many as 20 letters were exchanged in just over 6 months. This was carried out completely through the direct telephone link of the Red Cross organizations of both sides.

From the summer of last year, while the meetings of lawmakers were in progress to hold North-South joint parliamentary talks, contacts with each other several times a day were also carried out through the direct telephone link. Doing so contributes to the promotion of national reconciliation and unity between the North and the South. Also, from the humanitarian viewpoint, there is nothing bad about this, but rather good.

However, strangely enough, refusing with unreasonable excuses to receive and deliver our letters and telephone messages, which the South Korean Red Cross has been doing until now, which it should do without fail, and which can be done easily, cannot be seen as a just behavior.

If the South Korean Red Cross refuses to receive the letter from the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students and the telephone message addressed to Chondaehyop from the Korean Students Committee, while saying that these are not related to talks, how can they explain the fact that the letter inviting our players to the 24th Olympics by the South Korean Assembly in July 1988 and that two letters of the North-South Student Exchange Promotion Committee were delivered to our side in February and March 1988?

The South's Red Cross has refused to receive our side's letters and telephone messages, claiming that they may cause political dispute. This is nothing but an assertion speaking for the authorities' stand to bar dissidents and people of all walks of life of South Korea from participating in a wide-ranging dialogue for reunification and to monopolize North-South dialogue.

The South Korean Red Cross measure is designed to sever completely North-South links by interrupting the hotline.

Clearly such a fact is one of the ruses going against reunification being waged by the South Korean authorities to refuse contacts and visits between the North and



the South and to foil the desire of reunification. This is clear in view of the related facts that Rev Mun Ik-hwan, adviser of the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon], who returned home after visiting the northern half of the republic to lay the path for each side to visit the other cherishing the desire for the fatherland's reunification; that Prof Yi Yong-hui and HANGYORE SINMUN reporters, who drew up a plan to visit Pyongyang for news coverage; and that other Chonminnyon figures and writers, who were to meet us in order to hold talks for the convocation of a nationwide meeting and for contacts for a meeting between writers from the North, the South, and overseas have been arrested and taken away.

All fellow countrymen want to widen the door for dialogue and contacts between the North and the South; they do not want to close and narrow them. In addition, they have demanded that everything be done to expedite the nationwide cause, reunification.

At this time, the act of severing the communication links that have already been used can never be justified.

The South Korean Red Cross should not lay a hurdle in the path of realizing multilateral contacts and travel between the North and South, following the splittist authorities. Rather, they should pay attention to the fellow countrymen's voices and immediately withdraw restricting the use of the direct telephone links, which is against humanitarianism and dialogue. Also, it should pick up and convey without delay the letter of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students and the telephone message of the Korean Students Committee that our side wanted to convey on 25 April.

The South Korean authorities should not use the Red Cross in their antireunification and antidiologue maneuvers, indiscriminately intervening in the Red Cross' work.

If the South Korean Red Cross and authorities ignore our repeated advice and demands, if they continuously create complexities over the issue of the Red Cross' direct telephone line, and if they attempt to make ill use of it in a policy for division and confrontation, they will be further denounced by the people at home and abroad. Thus, they should take responsibility for the grave consequences arising therefrom.

The DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee will never tolerate the South Korean Red Cross antinational moves going against the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross, the spirit of service, and the desire of all fellow countrymen for reunification, and will make sustained efforts to ensure that the direct telephone links are effectively used by both sides as in the past.

[Dated] 29 April 1989, Pyongyang

### Daily Urges Struggle for Reunification

SK2104034289 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2220 GMT 18 Apr 89

[NODONG SINMUN 19 April editorial: "Let Us Open the Path of Independence, Democracy, and Reunification Through a Pannational Struggle"]

[Text] Twenty-nine years have passed since the South Korean people's heroic 19 April uprising. The April people's uprising, which resulted from the struggle to oppose the rigged elections of 15 March 1960, was an explosion of growing hatred and anger over a long period of time by the South Korean people who lived under the colonial reactionary rule of the U.S. imperialists and its stooges and a popular anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation which was vigorously launched by hundreds of millions of people of various masses in Seoul and all of South Korea.

Through the South Korean people's heroic struggle the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, a long-time cat's paw of the U.S. imperialists, was finally overthrown. This was the first victory achieved in the South Korean people's struggle and a noteworthy incident in their history of the anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The April people's uprising clearly demonstrated the South Korean people's heroic spirit and showed that if the popular masses join efforts to vigorously rise up in the struggle opposing the suppressers, they can easily smash any enemy stronghold.

Using the 19 April uprising as a turning point, the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle in South Korea entered into a new period of upsurge and rapidly spread into the struggle for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

Wherever one went, youths, students, and people of all strata under the slogans "Reunification is the only way to live," "Let's go to the North, come to the South, and let's meet in Panmunjom" vigorously launched into the consistent struggle to break down the North-South barrier.

As the colonial rule came to face the danger of collapse because of the April people's uprising and similar situations thereafter, the U.S. imperialists and its stooges viciously suppressed the masses' struggle and responded to this by establishing a more outrageous military fascist rule.

However, the April warriors' struggle spirit is still alive and has always been a stimulative banner in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and a vigorous driving force of the South Korean people.

How many youths, students, and people shed the hot patriotic blood on the struggle arena for independent and democratic reunification in the democratic struggle of October 1979 which brought about a tragic end to the yusin dictatorship; Kwangju people's uprising of May 1980 which shook up the root of the colonial military fascist rule; people's uprising of June 1987; and today's anti-U.S. struggle for independent reunification until it became a firm mainstream in the development of the South Korean situation?

Since 19 April until today, a period of almost 30 years, the South Korean people's desire for independent and democratic reunification which they so wanted has not been realized yet. This is entirely due to the U.S. imperialists' military occupation policy and colonial rule of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' unchangeable aggressive ambition is to adhere to South Korea as a colonial military base and nuclear forward base forever and to realize domination over all of Korea and, furthermore, other countries in Asia. From this criminal Asian strategy, the U.S. imperialists are persistently pursuing the two Koreas plot for permanent division and at the same time are reinforcing and concentrating the South Korean forces on a large-scale and frequently launching large-scale war exercises such as the "Team-Spirit" joint military exercise to strain the situation.

Also, even the ruthless military hooligans are repeatedly playing the game of power transfer and at the same time are brutally suppressing the patriotic youths, students, and people calling for the anti-U.S. struggle for independent reunification.

Traitor No Tae-u, who is sitting on the seat of power under the U.S. imperialists' instigation, is positively following the master's aggressive strategy, turning his back on our rational and realistic aspiration for peace and reunification, and moving toward confrontation and war and toward the road of permanent national division.

Also, traitor No Tae-u is carrying out vicious anticommunist fascism and offensive toward the people opposing maneuvers of this kind.

The puppets' reckless offensive of suppression suddenly became conspicuous after U.S. President Bush's junket to South Korea, and has become even more blatant since traitor No Tae-u scrapped his pledge for a mid-term appraisal and issued the oppressive order to eradicate the violent leftist force.

By taking off the mask of democratization, the No Tae-u ring, under the pretext of preventing social disorder and defending the system, is relentlessly cracking down on the patriotic forces, which seek independence, democracy, and reunification, by sticking the labels of left-leaning, procommunist, and subversive forces on them.

Even the workers and farmers, who turn out in the struggle for the right to existence and for democracy, have become the targets of the bloody suppression through guns and bayonets.

The situation has become even graver after Rev Mun Ik-hwan, a South Korean dissident, visited Pyongyang.

The No Tae-u ring, which charged Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang as a crime against the law, arrested him and took him to the puppet Agency for National Security Planning upon his return to South Korea, and, with the mobilization of the oppressive police force, blocked the welcoming functions for him at their sources.

This is an atrocious fascist outrage which completely laid bare that the No Tae-u ring has neither the will for the democratization of the South Korean society nor the desire for dialogue and reunification.

At the same time, the puppets, who turned to an all-out reactionary offensive against the forces of reunification and democracy following Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang, by mobilizing the newly formed Joint Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters, are carrying out thoroughgoing investigations against the 18 dissident organizations, including the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] and the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon], which proposed contacts with us, and carrying out active investigations against some 220 dissident organizations throughout South Korea, including the regional organizations of the Chonminnyon.

Amid such an oppressive farce of the puppets, leading figures of the dissident democratic organizations and progressive journalists are being taken away and arrested any time, their offices are being attacked without notice, and progressive organizations are facing the danger of forced dissolution.

Along with this, the puppets are conducting surprise investigations of publishing houses and book stores across South Korea, confiscating books which elucidate the chuche idea and show the reality of the northern half of the republic, and arresting their publishers.

The puppets, who put the police under emergency duty across South Korea on 17 April, have now even issued the Class A emergency alert order to further intensify oppression on the occasion of the anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising.

The state of such an emergency alert will reportedly continue even after May Day.

In the bloodcurdling atmosphere of undeclared martial law, every anti-U.S. move for independence, democracy, and reunification is regarded as a crime and strangled by the force of guns and bayonets. This grim reality of South

Korea is reminiscent of the heinous Yusin dictatorship and of the oppressive rule of the military dictatorship of the Chon Tu-hwan's Fifth Republic.

Today, the South Korean situation is at a crossroad between the revival of the military dictatorship of the Fifth Republic and the achievement of democracy and between the continuation of submission and division and the achievement of independence and reunification.

The grave situation created in South Korea calls for the South Korean people to gallantly turn out with the spirit of the 19 April and October popular resistance struggles and of the June people's resistance struggle and to deal a stern blow at the puppets' fascist anticommunist maneuvers.

If the puppets' fascist anticommunist offensive, which is carried out under the U.S. imperialists' instigation, is left unbridled, the military dictatorship of the Fifth Republic will be revived, and the people will become unable to discuss independence, democracy, and reunification, and will continue to suffer the destiny of colonial slavery.

By struggling to smash the puppets' criminal maneuvers designed to revive the Fifth Republic, the South Korean people should broaden the road to democracy and reunification, which they have paved by blood.

Above all, they should gallantly carry out a mass movement for the liquidation of the National Security Law, the antinational and antireunification evil law, and for the release of Rev Mun Ik-hwan, who won a precious success by visiting the North for reunification, and of the patriotic personages of democracy, who are in prison on charges of advocating democracy and reunification, which can never constitute a crime.

The U.S. imperialists' colonial rule is the hotbed of military dictatorship. Therefore, the struggle to prevent the revival of the military dictatorship of the Fifth Republic is inseparable from the struggle to liquidate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea.

The South Korean youths, students, and people should turn out in a pannational struggle under the anti-U.S. banner of independence and reunification and should mutilate the U.S. talon of domination and interference with which the U.S. imperialists scheme to revive the dictatorship of the Fifth Republic and maintain their colonial rule in South Korea.

The weapon that the South Korean people should use in this struggle is unity. The political parties, factions, and people of all walks of life in South Korea should not seek individual interests and strategies but should join the ranks of the struggle to prevent the revival of the dictatorship of the Fifth Republic and to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification.

In South Korea, those who lead the development of history are its masters, the masses of the people of broad strata. By coming to know the truth of the great chuche idea, the South Korean people have doubled their strength.

Realizing their desire for independence, democracy, and reunification without nullifying the blood of the 19 April warriors is the unanimous aspiration of the South Korean people, and is the trend of the times that cannot be blocked by anything.

The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring, that foolishly scheme to find a way out on the fascist anticommunist road, must squarely look at the reality and act with discretion.

The successes in the socialist construction of the northern half of the Republic are a powerful encouragement for the South Korean people's struggle. All people of the northern half of the republic should further step up the socialist construction with the spirit of helping the South Korean brethren who are bleeding in the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Only victory and glory await the future of our people who struggle to win the complete victory of socialism and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by following the wise leadership of the glorious party center.

#### **Former South Korean Soldier Meets Reporters**

*SK2904051889 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0501 GMT 29 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA)—Kim Tae-sik, soldier of the South Korean puppet Army who crossed over to the northern half of the republic some time ago, met home and foreign reporters at the People's Palace of Culture on April 28.

Kim Tae-sik, 23, was drafted into the puppet army in April last year while studying in the third year grade of the college of Social Science of Yonsei University and served as private first class at the 16th Company, the 4th Battalion, the 51st Regiment, the 12th Division, the Third Army Corps of the puppet army, before he defected to the North.

Explaining the motive of his coming over to the North, Kim said:

What brought me to the North was not a momentary urge but my belief that it is an act of patriotism and an act conducive to the sacred cause of reunification.

I grasped the reality of the North already in my college days. In particular, while studying articles on the chuche idea, I realized that it is thanks to the great President Kim Il-song who founded the original philosophical idea



centering on man and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il who has developed and enriched it that a road was opened to fully realise the chajusong of man.

When I thought that our nation has acclaimed these great men, I keenly felt the national pride and honor and strong urge to see the North, the motherland of the chuche idea.

Late in March, I crossed the Demarcation Line to be embraced in the bosom of the DPRK, the bosom of the true homeland where there are the great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il whom I had revered so deeply, Kim Tae-sik said.

Noting that the South Korean student movement is characterized by the wide spread and dissemination of the chuche idea, he gave a detailed explanation about it.

He said:

When the chuche idea penetrated deeply among the people and the longing for the North becomes prevalent, the South Korean rulers began confiscating publications or taking publishers into custody. But, the chuche idea being truth and scientific idea and the system of the North being ideal, the aspiration of students, intellectuals and people for it is only growing in face of any bayonet repression.

Armed forces are densely deployed on the frontline areas so that they may go over to an attack any moment, he said, adding:

Some time ago, the 8th Army Corps was formed, divisional artillery pieces have been deployed in the forward zone and even emergency roads have been built. And officers are driving soldiers into military drills almost everyday to mount an attack on the North under whatever worst conditions.

Having completed preparations for northward invasion, the No Tae-u military group is watching for a chance to ignite the train of powder, Kim Tae-sik said.

Kim stated that in South Korea, student organisations, democratic labour unions and dissident democratic organisations are forming a unified front in their movement for national reunification against the United States and dictatorship.

He said:

To uproot the "Leftist-leaned, pro-communist forces" in the army, too, the No Tae-u group severely deal with the inflow of ideological books. But with no amount of attempt can the group block it.

Kim Tae-sik appealed to the South Korean students to turn out more daringly in the struggle to drive out the U.S. troops, overthrow the No Tae-u fascist clique,

realise the democratisation of the society and achieve the reunification of the country and to the soldiers of the puppet army to be a true army for the people, not colonial mercenaries of the United States, soldiers of fascism.

### South's May Day Activities Ban Condemned

#### Action Called 'Criminal'

SK2804064089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0511 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet home minister, justice minister and labour minister in their "statements" on April 26 cried that they would "sternly deal with" the May Day rally of workers in Yoido, which is planned by the Headquarters of the Struggle for the Revision of the Labour Law and a Higher Pay on April 30, by "mobilizing government powers," branding it as an "illegal rally disturbing public peace," according to a report.

This threat and blackmail reveals their criminal attempts to ban at the point of the bayonet even the expression of workers through a rally.

The fact that they would not allow workers to hold a rally on the occasion of May Day, the international holiday of the world working class, but would check it at the point of the bayonet, fully shows what ruthless fascist maniacs the No Tae-u military blackguards are.

#### GFTUK Sends Open Letter

SK0105082789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0808 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA)—The responsibility for the failure of May Day meetings of workers in the North and the South wholly rests with the South Korean rulers who have reversed the situation developing favourably for reunification and are making feverish efforts to revive the fascist dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic", said the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea (GFTUK) in its statement released on April 30.

The Central Committee of the GFTUK had sent an open letter to the National Council of Labour Movement Organizations of South Korea on March 31 proposing joint celebrations and joint meetings of workers of the North and the South in Pyongyang and Seoul on May Day.

Noting that the first historic meetings of workers in the North and the South in the forty odd year history of national division have not been realized, the statement said this is attributable to the treacherous crimes of the No Tae-u group which is hell bent on the suppression of people, having placed South Korea under a state of martial law.

It is only too clear that meetings of workers cannot be realized in the dark land of fascism where people who demand democracy are taken to prison and workers who demand vital rights are made target of suppression, the statement said, and stressed:

The South Korean workers will never pardon the No Tae-u group which blocks the road of meeting of workers in the North and the South, the road of reunification, with the anti-communist fascist frenzy, but will bring earlier the day of independence, democracy and reunification with a more persistent anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle.

**Commentary Terms Ban as 'Blackmail'**  
*SK2904070089 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0543 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN in a commentary today denounces the South Korean puppet clique's scheme to suppress the May Day rally of workers in Seoul on April 30, which is planned by the "Headquarters of the Struggle for the Revision of the Labour Law and a Higher Pay" of South Korea.

The South Korean puppet home minister, justice minister and labour minister in their joint "statement" cried that the rally is "illegal" and, accordingly, it would not be "permitted" and threatened that, if the sponsor side holds the rally, they would "sternly deal with" it with "government power".

This blast of the puppets is an open threat and blackmail and a bloody repressive declaration to block with savage violence the just action of the workers for democracy and right to existence, the news analyst says, and goes on:

Branding the workers' struggle for democracy and right to existence as an "illegal and violent act" is a brigandish logic of the dictators who stake their life on suppression.

It can never be a crime for the South Korean workers, their right to existence as an independent man and democracy ruthlessly trampled underfoot, to hold a rally on May Day, the international holiday of the working class, and claim their rights.

This notwithstanding, the No Tae-u group incriminates the just action of the workers and harshly suppress them. This is a self-opinionated act of ignoring the popular masses, the subject of history, and a downright challenge to democracy and human right.

The No Tae-u group must stop sword-brandishing against the people and step down from "power" without delay.

**SKNDF Issues May Day 'Manifesto'**  
*SK0105082989 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0813 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA)—The worker-peasant department of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] ("Han-minjon") in its May Day manifesto says:

Our working masses can no longer allow themselves to be overdriven like horse and cow or be downtrodden as slaves or let their bodies worn away, falling victims to the brutality of the capital in the zone of premodern slave labor or let their right of freedom be violated under fascist tyranny.

Noting that the No Tae-u military hooligans are turning the sharp edge of repression to the labor movement on May Day, scheme to block at the initial stage even lawful May Day peace processions and rallies recognized worldwide and keep puppet army forces 80,000 strong on the alert to stifle the labor movement, the manifesto says:

The lot of our working masses cannot be fundamentally improved, if we leave alone the No Tae-u group which suppress even the struggle of the working masses for the right to existence and their May Day peace procession with "government" power after "committing" itself to "an era of common people" and the neo-colonial ruling system of the United States instigating it to fascism and permanent division.

Our May Day struggle can lead to the protection of interests and rights at present and a new leaping development of the labor movement only when it is linked with the struggle to outst No Tae-u, realise democratisation and achieve independence and reunification against the U.S. colonial rule and "two Koreas" policy.

The manifesto stresses:

Let all the oppressed and downtrodden working masses rise up as one in the May Day struggle!

Let all the opposition movement and movement of people of all strata join the working masses in the May Day struggle under the slogan of "End to repression of the labor movement," "realisation of demand of the people of basic strata for democracy" and national reunification against the U.S.! [quotation marks as received]

Let us open the way of the struggle for national salvation with an all-people May Day struggle!



**Paper Comments on Chon Return to Seoul**  
*SK2804063689 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0524 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the scheme of the No Tae-u group to let the traitor Chon Tu-hwan come back to his house in Yonhui-tong, Seoul, from the Paekdam Temple where he has fled. The No Tae-u military gang is working hard to save the preceding dictator and bring South Korea back to the dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" in the vicious anti-communist fascist offensive.

The news analysts brands Chon Tu-hwan as a traitor who should have been sternly tried and punished by the people for his countless anti-popular and anti-national crimes in the whole period of the military dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" including the May 17 action and the Kwangju massacre. To save the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the felon condemned by the people, is to revive the military dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic," the paper notes, and adds:

By means of reviving the military dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" the No Tae-u group attempts to stifle the patriotic democratic forces demanding independence and reunification against the U.S. and a probe into the truth behind the Kwangju incident and the "scandals of the Fifth Republic" and to tide over the crisis of the "government," if the No group continues resorting to such moves, it will never evade the iron hammer of the people.

**PRC's Zhao Ziyang Completes Official Visit**

**Kim Il-song Sees Off Zhao**

*SK2904080589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0600 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Report on the departure of Zhao Ziyang, CPC Central Committee general secretary, from Pyongyang on 29 April]

[Text] Comrade Zhao Ziyang, CPC Central Committee general secretary who paid an official good-will visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] general secretary, successfully wound up his visit and left Pyongyang by special train today.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song went to Pyongyang station together with leading party and state cadres and warmly saw off Comrade Zhao Ziyang and the Chinese guests.

This visit to our country by Comrade Zhao Ziyang became a significant occasion to display the might of blood-forged friendship and unity between the two parties and peoples of Korea and China and to develop the traditional cooperative relations onto a higher stage.

The streets of Pyongyang and the Pyongyang railway station, where the fraternal Chinese people's friendly envoy was seen off, were surging with a warm farewell atmosphere. Seen at the plaza in front of the railway station and the compound were such slogans as "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!"; "Long live the glorious WPK!"; "Long live the great CPC!"; "We warmly see off Comrade Zhao Ziyang"; and "Long live the invincible militant friendship and unity forged with blood between the two parties and peoples of Korea and China!"

The large crowds, with flags of Korea and China and bouquets in their hands, came to the Pyongyang railway station to see off the Chinese people's friendly envoy. The flags of the two countries of Korea and China were fluttering on flag poles.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang headed for the Pyongyang railway station, receiving a warm and enthusiastic farewell from approximately 100,000 people with flags of the two countries and bouquets in their hands along the street from the guest house to the Pyongyang railway station.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, came to the Pyongyang railway station along with Comrade Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

The railway station plaza, amid a farewell atmosphere, was surging with the crowd's greatly profound emotions and infinite happiness at seeing the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song once again near them and their warm parting emotions on bidding farewell to the friendly envoy of the Chinese people, class brothers. The cheering crowd chanted, enthusiastically waving flags of the two countries and bouquets of flowers to express congratulations on the success of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's visit to our country which powerfully displayed the invincible friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

Comrade Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council; Comrade Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission; Comrade Zhu Liang, member of the CPC Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee International Liaison Department; Comrade Liu Shuqing, vice minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Luo Yunguang, vice railway minister; and other suite members came to the Pyongyang railway station to leave Pyongyang.

Also coming out to the station were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau Presidium and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Yong-nam, Kye Ung-tae, Ho

Tam, and Chon Pyong-ho, members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrades Choe Kwang, Han Song-yong, Hyon Mu-kwang, Kim Pok-sin, Cho Se-ung, Chong Chun-ki, and Kang Hui-won, candidate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrades Choe Tae-pok, Pak Nam-ki, Hwang Chang-yop, and Kim Chung-nin, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the Korean Social Democratic Party Central Committee; Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the Chondoist Chongu Party Central Committee; Comrades Kim Yun-hyok, Kim Hwan, and Kim Chang-chu, vice ministers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Central People's Committee Economic Policy Committee; Yi Chin-kyu, first vice chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, who is now staying in the fatherland; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang; directors of departments of the party Central Committee; ministers and chairmen of the State Administration Council; responsible officials of central organs and workers' organizations; (?generals and officers of the Korean People's Army); responsible functionaries of the scientific, educational, cultural, public health, and press and publication fields; and Comrade Chu Chang-chun, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in China.

Also, Comrade Wen Yezhan, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in our country; embassy staff members; the member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission; and members of the Chinese People's Volunteers liaison office; Chinese guests staying in our country; and Chinese students studying in our country came out to the station.

A grand ceremony to see off Comrade Zhao Ziyang, CPC Central Committee general secretary, was held at the railway station plaza.

Along with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Zhao Ziyang reviewed the honor guard of the Army, Air Force, and Navy of the Korean People's Army.

Little children, members of the PRC Embassy in our country, and Chinese students presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Zhao Ziyang with fragrant bouquets.

The crowds warmly saw off the Chinese guests to express congratulations on the success of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's visit to our country—an epochal event in further consolidating and developing the traditional friendship, unity, and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang exchanged farewell greetings with the members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau Presidium, members of the Political Bureau, and other leading party and state leaders who came out to see him off.

The great Comrade Kim Il-song warmly hugged and exchanged a firm handshake with Comrade Zhao Ziyang before saying good-bye to him.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang expressed (?profound) gratitude to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, WPK Central Committee general secretary, for granting warm hospitality during the visit, and then boarded the train.

The train carrying the friendly envoy of the fraternal Chinese people left Pyongyang railway station amid the ardent farewell wishes of the crowd.

### Zhao Leaves Through Sinuiju

SK2904105589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1032 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, returned home, passing through Sinuiju, a border city, this afternoon by special train after concluding his official goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Cadres accompanying him also passed through Sinuiju.

A large number of working people, school children and students in the city accorded a warm welcome and farewell to the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Chinese people.

Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kim Yong-sun, general of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin and DPRK Ambassador E.P. to China Chu Chang-chun who are members of the WPK Central Committee, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Cha Pong-chu and Vice-Minister of Railways So Nam-sin accompanied the guests to Sinuiju from Pyongyang railway station.

The guests were greeted and seen off at Sinuiju Youth Railway Station by Chief Secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and Chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee Kim Hak-pong and Chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee Yom Chae-man who are members of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned.

The guests had a rest for a while in the lounge of the railway station and got on the train to leave the station for home.

**Zhao Thanks Kim Il-song**

*SK3004121589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
1200 GMT 29 Apr 89*

[Message from Comrade Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea, WPK, Central Committee on leaving the DPRK on 29 April—read by announcer]

[Text] To respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee

While satisfactorily concluding this official good-will visit which received a cordial reception, I, on behalf of all the Chinese comrades who visited the DPRK with me and on my own behalf, express wholehearted gratitude to you, and through you to the WPK Central Committee and to the fraternal Korean people.

During our visit, we received a magnificent and warm welcome from the WPK and people of Korea everywhere we went. This made us profoundly feel the warm sentiments of friendship of the Korean comrades and people once again.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, you and I and the comrade leading cadres of Korea informed each other of our respective situation and had sufficient exchanges of opinions and, in this course, further deepened understanding and developed Sino-Korea friendship.

I am very much satisfied with the success of the visit.

We sincerely wish the Korean people continued achievements in socialist construction and the work for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It is my wish that the friendship between the two parties, two countries, and the peoples of China and Korea will shine forever.

[Signed] Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC  
[Dated] 29 April 1989

**Editorial Calls Visit 'Meaningful'**

*SK3004085589 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0840 GMT 30 Apr 89*

["Demonstration of Bonds of Fraternal Amity and Militant Friendship"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial in connection with the official goodwill visit to Korea by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, from April 24 through 29 at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

The editorial says:

Talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Zhao Ziyang. Discussed at the talks were the question of developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China onto a higher stage and a series of other important matters of mutual concern. The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang's visit to Korea was a clear demonstration of the solid bonds of fraternal amity linking the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China and marked an important occasion in upgrading the traditional Korea-China friendship to a higher stage in consonance with the situation.

The party and state leaders of the two countries are deepening intimacy and making comradely cooperation close through frequent visits. This serves as a mighty source which keeps the Korea-China friendship in full bloom, growing through any trials.

In recent years flowers of Korea-China friendship are more beautifully efflorescing under the special concern and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and respected Comrades Zhao Ziyang and Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese party and state senior cadres.

The latest meeting in Pyongyang of the leaders of Korea and China demonstrated the unshakable will of the two parties to further consolidate and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship in keeping with the common desire and aspirations of the two peoples.

The meeting underscored the necessity to deepen understanding and steadily develop friendship and cooperation through frequent contacts of the two sides and manifested support and solidarity with each other's just struggle.

The brotherly Chinese people under the tested guidance of the Communist Party of China are successfully carrying on the struggle to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, adhering to the four cardinal principles and following the policies of reforms and opening to the outside world, and actively struggling to reunify the whole country.

The Korean people rejoice as over their own over the achievements of the Chinese people and sincerely wish them fresh success in their endeavours to implement the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the CPC.

The Chinese party and people are invariably and actively supporting the just struggle of the Korean people. Comrade Zhao Ziyang this time expressed full support to the



struggle of the Korean people to accelerate socialist construction and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He asserted that for the solution to the Korean question the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks should be realised and the United States troops be withdrawn from South Korea.

Indeed, the meeting in Pyongyang of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Zhao Ziyang was a meaningful event to be recorded in the history of Korea-China friendship.

The Korean people will in the future, too, so as in the past, advance shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people in the joint struggle against imperialism and for peace and the victory of the cause of socialism.

The Korea-China friendship will be everlasting.

#### **Meeting on 19 April Uprising Anniversary Held**

*SK1804153089 Pyongyang KCNA in English*

*1511 GMT 18 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 18 (KCNA)—A meeting marking the 29th anniversary of the April 19 uprising of the South Korean people was held today in Pyongyang.

The April popular uprising in 1960 was a daring mass resistance of South Korean students and people of all social standings which toppled down the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, a group of the U.S. imperialists' old-hand stooges.

Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee and vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, delivered a report at the meeting.

He said the April popular uprising demonstrated the heroic stamina of the South Korean students and people to the world and showed that when the popular masses rise in unity in the struggle against the oppressors, they can defeat any enemy and win a shining victory.

Noting that what the April 19 uprisers called for so ardently has not yet been realised and the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists still continues, the reporter, citing data, pointed out that the U.S. imperialists have intensified domination over and the subordination of South Korea and more openly interfered in the internal situation of South Korea, while replacing their puppets.

The present military fascist "government" is a ferocious military fascist regime which tramples underfoot human rights and democracy more harshly than any successive puppet regimes of South Korea and a truculent separatist regime which is dead set against peace of the country and its peaceful reunification, he said, adding:

The South Korean puppets arrested Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, charging his visit to Pyongyang with the violation of the "National Security Law", and walked away patriotic democrats. This clearly shows the treacherous nature of the puppets opposing reunification and seeking confrontation and division.

Stressing that the South Korean puppets' moves for North-South confrontation and their anti-reunification plots are an offspring of the U.S. imperialists' Korea policy, Yun Ki-pok denounced the U.S. imperialists for zealously encouraging the puppets, taking the "two Koreas" plot as the keynote of their Korea policy at present.

He said the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule is the root cause of the violation of the South Korean people's national dignity and sovereignty and all their misfortunes and sufferings and it is the main obstacle to national reunification. In order to drive out the U.S. imperialists and put an end to their colonial rule, anti-U.S. struggle of different forms should be waged in all parts of the country so that they can no longer stay in South Korea, he pointed out.

He stressed that the South Korean students and people should struggle more staunchly to terminate the military fascist rule and fight to the end to establish a genuine democratic government.

#### **NODONG SINMUN Hails Leader, Party**

*SK2204071589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*

*0019 GMT 15 Apr 89*

[NODONG SINMUN 15 April editorial: "Let Us Advance More Vigorously Along the Road of Victory and Glory Under the Leadership of the Party and the Leader"]

[Text] Our revolution is continuously and vigorously advancing along the road of victory and glory. Under the circumstances in which we are carrying out the struggle to accelerate the grand socialist march under the leadership of the party and to brilliantly decorate the last year of the eighties, we mark the felicitous birthday of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Today the entire nation is significantly congratulating the greatest festive day of the nation, overflowing with a higher revolutionary passion and joy. Our people's hearts are filled with the boundless glory and pride of the people who uphold the great leader and with revolutionary pride as Korean revolutionaries. In the 60 years since he embarked on the road of revolution until now, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has pioneered the chuche revolutionary cause and led it along the road of victory.

Even today after tiding over annals of arduous revolution, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is energetically leading the struggle to accelerate socialist construction and to expedite national reunification. He is also making great contributions to achieving the cause of peace and independence of the entire world. The lofty dignity of the respected Comrade Kim Il-song as the most skilled and greatest leader has become firm and definite.

As the great leader leads it in the vanguard, the chuche revolutionary cause is being carried forward victoriously and continuously, and Korea is shining. Reflecting with deep emotion upon the glorious history which chuche Korea has traversed, our people are overflowing with the sense of boundless reverence and absolute trust in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. We are firmly resolved to carry out the chuche revolutionary cause to the end following the leadership of the party and the leader.

The history of modern Korea is firmly linked to the name of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The history of modern Korea is the proud annals of the great leader leading the way along a straight path of victory in the struggle for independence, sovereignty, socialism, and communism and adding luster to Korea. It a glorious epic brilliantly recording imperishable exploits in the history of struggle for human liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Now that our country, once in a state of agelong backwardness, suffered an eclipse, and trampled underfoot by imperialists, has become a prospering and mighty socialist state, we can feel due pride and confidence in and boast of the revolutionary stand and the independent line we have consistently maintained over the past years, as well as of the worthwhile struggle and great achievements of creativity blazed on a new trail in history.

The revolutionary cause is the very cause of the leader and the authority and dignity of the nation depend on the greatness of the leader. This is clearly shown by the great advance made by our country, which had been backward in the past and even faded from the world map, and which is today marking the heyday of great prosperity and development, displaying its pride as an exemplary socialist state and chuche fatherland. Korea, which was mercilessly trampled underfoot by imperialists, has been rescued and has become distinguished entirely because it upheld the great leader.

The respected Comrade Kim Il-song is the outstanding leader who is successfully hewing the path of the times, the road of Korea, with his great ideologies and theories and revolutionary practice. Basing himself on an analysis of historic experiences and the lessons of the revolutionary movement and requirements of the new age, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the chuche idea and applied it to revolutionary practice.

The Korean revolution is a revolution which carries out all tasks of the revolutionary movement of our era under the banner of the chuche idea. Korea, which was an outpost for the anti-imperialist struggle, had to carry out the arduous struggle against imperialist oppression and aggression.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the fatherland liberation were the most rigorous and great revolutionary wars. Our people were able to win in the showdown with enemies incomparably superior in number and technique because they had the chuche-oriented line and leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Thanks to this victory, our nation was rescued from the two critical crises deciding the existence or fall of the country and can highly display its name as heroic Korea.

Korea had to pioneer the unexplored road to socialism and communism in a state of national division and agelong backwardness. Our people have successfully carried out social revolutions of two stages in a short time and accelerated socialist construction under the party and leader's guidance, thus building a genuine socialist country where the independence and creativity of the masses of the people are in full bloom in all aspects of social life.

We achieved such gigantic social and economic reform even while rejecting the constant aggressive and provocative maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of the imperialists of the world, under the circumstances in which we had practically nothing. This is a surprising miracle and exploit in realizing progress and prosperity that the other people have been unable to achieve in several hundred years during the present generation.

Historical experience clearly shows that our Korea is a mighty and dignified country not only on the revolutionary front but also in building a new society. Amid the victorious advance of the revolution and construction, all political, ideological and material foundations have been provided in our country through which the chuche cause can be achieved to the end. Thus, the ideology and lines of our revolution have been consistently implemented.

The fact that the revolutionary cause pioneered in the Paektu forest is being accomplished under the party's leadership, following the road pioneered by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is an inevitability of our revolution which no one can block by any means. It is the great pride of the Korean Communist movement that we have victoriously advanced by following only one ideology and one leadership for over a half century since the outset of the revolution and that a firm guarantee has been made for us to do so in the future, as well. We can be proud of this.

Our revolution is steadily advancing with victory under the leadership of the party and the leader because *chuche* has been firmly established. From the outset, the revolution demands establishment of *chuche*. The establishment of *chuche* in our revolution was a great achievement made by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The establishment of *chuche* is the correct guiding principle for revolution and construction which originated from the basic principle of the revolutionary movement.

Korea suffered historic failure and vicissitudes due to toadyism and doctrinism but displayed glory and dignity because of *chuche*. *Chuche* is our revolution and nation's life. The banner of *chuche*, which the Down-With-Imperialism Union waved high, has been continually safeguarded to the present.

As the respected leader raised the banner of *chuche* for the first time in history, our revolution brought about a new era while advancing along the road of independence. The thought and activities of the great leader have been consistently focused on establishing *chuche* and implementing the revolutionary line for independence, self-reliance, and self-defense. All innovations effected and all gains realized on the land of our fatherland are the result of the *chuche* revolution.

Under the difficult conditions in which there were neither a rear area of the state nor the support of regular armed forces, the Korean Communists and people were able to smash the powerful Japanese imperialist aggressors while resolving everything by themselves, thus liberating the fatherland. We were able to advance confidently along the road of socialism and communism by following a creative shortcut because we established *chuche*.

Today the circumstances of the revolution have changed to a great extent compared to those of the past. However, *chuche* has been firmly and comprehensively established in all domains of revolution and construction.

It is the firm intention of our party to safeguard the *chuche* banner generation after generation and to accomplish the revolutionary cause to the end by accelerating the revolution and construction in our own way.

Our party solves all problems in keeping with the specific conditions of the country and the aspirations of our people from the stand of assuming responsibility for the Korean revolution. It is consistently implementing the lines and policies advanced by the great leader.

The revolution's *chuche* nature lies in the firm inheritance of ideology and policy. The fact that the revolution has been firmly safeguarded and the people's dignity and sovereignty have been protected, even amid the complicated situation and entangled conditions of today, cannot be thought of apart from our party's leadership in the establishment of *chuche*. Through practical experience

our people keenly realized that although they traverse the difficult road, it is the correct way for them to carry out the revolution with their own sense and strength. Thus, we have the indomitable will not to lower the banner of *chuche* no matter what changes may occur in the world. Because of the party and people's firm resolve, *chuche* is brilliant not only today but also will be so in the future as the spirit of Korea.

Our revolution is victoriously and consistently advancing under the party and leader's leadership because the great revolutionary tradition is being brilliantly inherited. The Korean revolution is an indomitable revolution which inherits the great tradition. The revolutionary movement is to be carried out through the inheritance of tradition. Korea's honor is brilliant amid the immortal revolutionary tradition and amid its great inheritance. In the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition and developed and enriched it on the course of struggle for building a new society after national liberation. Reflected in this are the lofty revolutionary spirit, ideology, theory, and leadership art created by the respected and beloved leader. This revolutionary tradition is an infinitely valuable asset of our party and people which firmly links the lifeline of the Korean revolution. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led our people so that they can be well aware of the historic roots of their party and revolution and can consistently advance the revolution on the foundation of the revolutionary tradition. Every page of the history of our party has been embroidered with such traces of leadership.

The work of inheriting the lineage of the party and the revolution by safeguarding and developing the revolutionary tradition has been brilliantly realized in our country. Regarding the revolutionary tradition and achievements created and registered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the most valuable ones and the greatest ones, our party has been resolutely safeguarding, protecting, inheriting, and developing them under any circumstances, no matter how difficult.

In our party, inheriting the revolutionary tradition has become an important task in party work and the firm principle of activity of all party organizations and members. Thus, our revolutionary tradition is full of the achievements and assets registered by the leader of the revolution. It has been firmly safeguarded and protected.

For our party to set forth the revolutionary slogans, "Production, study, life—all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas" and "Let us all live and struggle like heroes," and to see to it that the revolutionary tradition, the heroic struggle tradition, is thoroughly embodied in all fields, bestows boundless vitality upon the victorious



advance of our revolution. All party members, the working people, and the growing new generations are upholding the party's cause in the same indomitable revolutionary fighting spirit that the young communists displayed in the past when they traversed the arduous and rigorous road of revolution upholding the great Comrade Hanbyol [Kim Il-song]. This constitutes clear proof of the brilliant inheritance of the revolutionary tradition.

The revolutionary tradition has been rooted deep into our country's reality and in the hearts of our people. Amid the fierce struggle against the enemies at home and abroad, our people have mastered and realized how our revolutionary tradition was created and has been defended and how it has become the eternal cornerstone of the revolution to unfold the brilliant future of the Korean revolution and the nation. This is why our people are defending the revolutionary tradition with their lives and are thoroughly embodying it.

Under the leadership of the party and the leader our revolutionary tradition has become the firm vein of the revolution today. The great country and people inheriting the great revolutionary tradition are always advancing along the single road of victory, and there is no power anywhere in the world that can subdue such a country or people.

The revolutionary ranks which have been firmly rallied around the party and the leader are the prime mover that make it possible for our revolution to consistently advance and to be victorious. The key to the victory in the revolution is unity of the ranks. Our people have been ever-victorious both in the revolutionary wars against a formidable imperialist enemy and in the gigantic struggle for transforming nature and society because they have strong revolutionary ranks built up by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song began the revolution by organizing the ranks of communists of the new generation and paid his prime attention to strengthening the ranks during the entire period of revolutionary activities. The course of advancing our revolution was the course of fostering the ranks who were rallied with the great leader as their center based on the revolutionary principle and comradeship.

Our revolutionary ranks are single-hearted ranks in which the leader endlessly trusts and loves the fighters and the fighters absolutely trust and follow the leader and in which the leader and the fighters share their destinies, being firmly united through blood relations.

Under the leadership of the respected leader, the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] has become an indomitable revolutionary party, our army has become a mighty one-is-a-match-for-100 revolutionary armed force and our people has become a powerful main force of the

revolution. Thus, our revolution has attained continual victories and Korea has become a mighty state which is capable of accomplishing everything and which no one dares provoke.

Our revolutionary ranks, provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are being further expanded and strengthened amid the march of remodelling the entire society on the *chuche* idea. Our ranks' might lies in the firmness of their core and in the attainment of their ideological purity, not in their qualitative growth.

The old fighters who upheld and protected the great general during the period of arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary resistance struggle and old functionaries and heroic fighters who participated in building the new fatherland, in the Fatherland Liberation War, and in post-war restoration and socialist construction, today highly uphold the party and the leader by cherishing thoroughgoing faith.

There are no more loyal ranks than our revolutionary ranks in which the center of unity and leadership has been further consolidated amid advance of the revolution and in which the people's faith to safeguard and uphold this center has become solid like iron.

The entire party, all of the people and the entire army have been united with a single heart with the party and the leader as their center. As a result of this, the party's foundation has been firmly consolidated and the party's leadership has been thoroughly ensured in all domains. Our revolutionary ranks, who were born in the bosom of the party and the leader and who were fostered amid the flames of arduous struggle, have become a mighty asset which can overcome more grave trials than before and can victoriously advance the revolution.

Of course we are proud of the substantial results in the revolution and construction, but we have more dignity and pride for having provided the invincible revolutionary ranks. Since the leader and the party are indeed great, we were able to consistently and successfully carry out the great revolutionary cause by establishing the revolutionary *chuche* idea, inheriting the revolutionary tradition, and strengthening ranks. That path was a fruitful road upon which a new era in history was pioneered and the nation's prosperity and honor was displayed. Even in the vortex of history in the past which influenced the fate of the revolution, our people moved forward confidently toward the road for socialism and communism without the least deviation or complication. How Korea achieved great strides from its age-old backwardness to progress and civilization clearly proves the people's invincibility and grand future in which Korea is moving forward following the leadership of the great leader.

The consistent successful move forward in the Korean revolution originates from the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who

possesses a unique character and talent as a great ideological theorist, politician, and revolutionary. Comrade Kim Chong-il, WPK Central Committee Political Bureau Presidium member and secretary, has pointed out: The history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class does not know a revolutionary leader like our leader with his extraordinary will, outstanding leadership, and lofty moral character, and who over a long period exceeding half a century, entered upon the revolutionary path at an early date plowing through the noble revolutionary storm personally to accumulate so many great achievements before history and mankind.

The result and success or failure of the revolution is dependent upon the leading role of the leader. Since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song highly manifested his extraordinary talent and leadership, the arduous and complicated Korean revolution was able to succeed with consistency.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song plowed through the long bloody anti-Japanese battle and the unfamiliar and difficult long road toward creation and construction. Even today, he who achieved the reality of socialism is devoting his heart and soul and efforts to provide more assets for everlasting prosperity in the era of the Workers Party. Accomplishing the great cause of independence of the popular masses and trying justly to present our wise and talented people to the whole world are the far-reaching plan and firm position of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Every moment in the life of the great leader is itself the fatherland and revolution, and an endlessly sacred and great trend in the history of this era and of mankind. Since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song ardently loves the revolution as such and tries to find the most worthwhile effort and happiness in the revolutionary struggle, he has overcome all hardships that could be experienced in the revolutionary road and was able to brilliantly realize the great cause which the leader of the working class must resolve. The endless loyalty toward the revolution by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is linked together with the devoted spirit of service toward the fatherland and the people.

There has never been a leader like the great leader who embodies the viewpoint of the people as the most noble stance and devotes himself endlessly to the people. The workers and popular masses—our people—are always uppermost in the respected and beloved leader's thoughts and practical actions. The consistent faith of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is to continue the revolution to the end amid the people throughout his life, and receive their love and support. This is becoming a primary factor in which our revolution can consistently move forward the demand of the *chuche* idea and the aspirations of the people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song embodies extraordinary ideological and theoretical wisdom and clearly elucidates the course of the era and revolution. The revolutionary movement can succeed only when it is guided by correct ideology and theory. The only way to guarantee the revolution's consistency is by adhering to the position of the working class and at the same time creatively developing and embodying the new theory and method according to the changed historic conditions.

The extraordinary ideology and theoretical wisdom of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is consistently moving the revolution forward toward the main road of victory, are scientific insight clearly aware of the demands of the revolution and the aspirations of the people above all and generalize these factors to reveal the great truth. They are a brilliant banner which profoundly considers the fate of the people and the outlook of the revolution by opening the future of mankind and have the outstanding ability to embrace the powerful ideology and intellectual weaponry of the people by integrating and developing all ideological and theoretical assets that all progressive mankind has achieved.

Because he has this resourcefulness, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was able to create the *chuche* idea, a revolutionary theory to completely realize the popular masses' independence, by developing the revolutionary idea of the working class onto a new, higher level. He has been able to consummate it as a guiding idea, theory, and method which represent the entire historical era, ranging from the present to the future of communism.

By advancing along the road indicated by the leader, our people have been able to continuously make progress and win victory with a clear goal in mind and overflowing faith and optimism.

The great leadership traits of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song lie in leading the revolution with the stand of principle and extraordinary practical ability. On the road of the march of our revolution, there have been crises of grim ordeals of whether the artery of the revolution would be cut off or not. Without hesitating and wavering at all in the teeth of difficulties, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always broken through them at the van.

The revolutionary spirit to which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has consistently adhered is a matchless determination to unhesitatingly turn out no matter where the site of the decisive battle may be in order to tide over crises while treasuring the interests of the revolution rather than his hardships, and is the resolute uncompromising spirit of never tolerating even a slight element that sacrifices the fundamental interests of the revolution for momentary safety.

History records how the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has countered and broken through arduous difficulties facing the revolution and has defended the Korean revolution and the fate of the nation while smashing the enemy's counterrevolutionary offensives with revolutionary ones and how he resolutely defended the principle of the revolution and the socialist banner even when the communist movement was suffering pain.

The respected and beloved leader's traits—the outstanding resourcefulness of correctly grasping the prevailing situation, timely mapping out tactics, and adroitly exercising revolutionary strategies and tactics according to varying circumstances and conditions; the tested organizational ability of rallying and uniting the entire party, the whole country, and all people and arousing them to attain a single goal; and the matchless bravery and iron-like will of realizing the already set goal to the end without wavering at all even though difficulties and ordeals mount—are important factors that enable our revolution to consistently advance and continuously win victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led the Korean revolution with matchlessly outstanding resourcefulness and traits and has correctly led the era of tremendous revolutionary changes, thus being praised as the peerlessly great man and the distinguished leader of the working class by the people.

Having fully personified the great leadership traits of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party is giving play to high dignity and honor as the seasoned and tested guide of the revolution and construction.

The outstanding greatness of our party which leads the *chuche* revolutionary cause lies in the firm combination of an inheriting nature and creativity.

The glorious party center has brilliantly realized the cause of imbuing the entire society with the *chuche* idea by defending and developing the respected and beloved leader's *chuche* idea and strengthening the party organizationally and ideologically through creative ideological and theoretical activities and practical struggle and by giving full play to the might of the main force of the revolution.

Because of the leadership of the leader, who pioneered the revolutionary road, and that of the party which has been endlessly loyal to his cause, consistency in the revolutionary idea and leadership have been firmly guaranteed and Korea's future is endlessly bright and promising.

Firmly believing, through the long history of the revolution, the present realities, and the brilliant future of the fatherland, that only when they uphold the leadership of

the party and the leader can they be ever-victorious and can they consistently push ahead with the revolution, our people are faithfully fighting along the road led by the party and the leader.

Because of the party and leader's great leadership and the faithful people's devoted struggle, the *chuche* revolutionary cause will win and Korea will prosper forever.

Today our party and people are assigned the honorable task of accelerating the socialist and communist cause under the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea and of adding luster to the fatherland which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song restored and led.

Our revolution has mounted a higher stage, and our struggle has become more rewarding. The honor and dignity of the country of revolution and the fighting people shine amid the present exploits.

In the past the Korean communists and people waged an arduous struggle with fortitude to prepare for today's socialist realities, to consummate the revolution, and to build a communist paradise in the fatherland. There is no more noble duty to our people than consummating the *chuche* cause and making Korea shine under the party and leader's leadership.

To fulfill this duty assigned by history and the nation, we should uphold the party and leader's leadership, cherishing the high national pride and confidence of upholding the great leader more deeply in our hearts.

A nation with high national pride and revolutionary confidence is always strong. Looking back upon the 5,000-year history of our nation, our fatherland has never been more powerful and prosperous than today.

Our Republic is exercising its sovereignty in an august manner in the international arena, and its dignity and influence are increasing with each passing day. This glorious era has come to us entirely thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and the party.

By comparing the shameful past in which we did not have our own leader with today's different realities in which national dignity is shining under the leadership of the leader, we should live and fight with the national pride and confidence of upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The spirit of being well aware of their own party and leader and of treasuring and ardently loving their fatherland and nation is a peculiar trait of genuine communist revolutionaries. As the revolution advances farther and as the situation at home and abroad is more complicated, the revolutionaries should fully display this spirit and trait.



All party members and workers should deeply and comprehensively grasp the greatness of the party and the leader, completely entrust the party with their destinies, and think and act only according to the party's ideological will every time and everywhere.

More than our lives, we should treasure our socialist fatherland and revolutionary gains, which we obtained with blood and have defended with the struggle of creative labor under the leadership of the party and the leader, and we should devotedly struggle to consolidate and develop them.

Grand socialist construction is a sacred struggle to effect a new turn in performing the *chuche* revolutionary cause and displaying the might of our fatherland. Over the past our people have created and brilliantly inherited the tradition of heroic struggle. We should demonstrate the honor and dignity of the heroic Korean people in today's struggle for socialist construction.

Everyone should fulfill his duty of being a revolutionary fighter in the era of the Workers Party and effect great exploits before history and the fatherland by devoutly participating in building everlasting gigantic monuments for the country and in an all-people struggle for the prosperity and development of the fatherland.

All party members and workers should enact new upsurges in all fields of socialist construction and powerfully display the heroic mettle of *chuche* Korea by adding the speed battle to *chollima* with the revolutionary spirit of Mt Paektu while upholding the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural.

National reunification is a realistic pressing task assigned to our nation. The performance of this task can no longer be put off.

Today the spirit of national reunification is growing higher than ever before. The South Korean people and overseas compatriots as well as the people in the northern half of the republic revere and follow the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who restored the lost national dignity and has made Korea shine, as the father of the nation and the lodestar of national reunification and are now unanimously turning out in realizing the cause of reunification along the path indicated by the leader.

Patriotic forces which aspire for reunification have been further united and strengthened, and treacherous forces which seek division have been isolated and weakened with each passing day. This is the stark reality of Korea. No one can resist the solemn tenor of the nation toward independent reunification.

We should pool the strength of the entire nation in a nationwide struggle to smash the maneuvers of splittists for concocting two Koreas, to accomplish the independent reunification of the fatherland, and to expedite the historic day when the fatherland will be powerful and prosperous as one Korea.

Implementing the foreign policy of independence, friendship, and peace is an important guarantee for the victory of our revolution. As in the past, we will also resolutely struggle to defend and safeguard socialism from the offensives and criticisms of all the types of reactionaries history has revealed, upholding the banner of socialism with high pride, and firmly defend the eastern frontier of peace and socialism.

Also, we will powerfully fight to smash the aggressive and plunderous maneuvers of the imperialists and to realize the independence of the entire world in firm unity with all progressive people of the world.

The cause of our people, who are advancing while upholding the *chuche* revolutionary banner under the leadership of the great leader and the great party, is just, and our victory is determined.

Let all of us more staunchly advance toward the complete victory of socialism, the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and the consummation of the socialist and communist cause in firm unity around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

## South Korea

**Government Plans To Review U.S. Import Demand**  
*SK2904043189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0421 GMT 29 Apr 89*

Seoul, April 29 (YONHAP)—South Korea, at the third round of trade talks May 8-13 in Washington, will affirmatively review a U.S. demand related to procedures for agricultural imports while stressing the difficulty in advancing the date for agricultural import liberalization, sources at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Saturday. In addition, Korea will promise to make every effort to accept requests to redress its policy of localization of merchandise and of reducing restrictions on foreign investment as the request agrees with Korea's long-term target for advancing the economy, the sources said.

The government will prepare measures to introduce foreign investment in line with capital liberalization to cope with developed nations' desires to avoid transfer of high-level technology. It will ease restrictions on foreign investment and study opening the domestic market for legal services, accounting services and tourism agencies, depending upon progress of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, he said.

Korea will stress that additional agricultural imports are impossible, explaining the import liberalization plan announced April 8. However, it will pledge to streamline import procedures for agricultural products, including orange juice and cherries, while advancing whiskey import liberalization from 1991 to 1990.

It will promise to revise import bans on medicines and high-tech commodities that protect domestic goods in violation of the rules of GATT (the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade), according to the EPB sources.

The government will agree to suspend various systems and practices hindering imports, taking into consideration the possibility that the U.S. side wants negotiations rather than retaliation under Super Section 301 of the Trade and Tariff Act, the sources said.

#### U.S. Stand on Trade Relations Discussed

##### **Demands Seen as 'Overly Adament'**

SK2904013489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
29 Apr 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Resolute Attitude in Talks"]

[Text] The second round of working-level Korea-U.S. trade talks in Washington has ended without any substantial progress made, while Washington sustains its moves to designate Korea as a "priority foreign country engaged in unfair trade practices with the United States" and liable to retaliatory action provided by its new omnibus trade act.

The American moves must be regarded as the result of a failure to duly appreciate the series of Korean market-opening measures taken in spite of the economic difficulties implied by the meting of mounting U.S. demands.

For instance, despite harsh criticism from not only Korean farmers but also people at large, the government has decided to liberalize the import of a total of 243 agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishery products by 1991, with Korea's market opening ratio now raised to 95 percent as a whole, and notably to 99.5 percent for manufactured goods.

Considering our positive steps to open markets and the readiness to make substantial concessions in allowing foreign investment in Korea and the streamlining of the procedures required for importation, the U.S. negotiators apparently remain overly onesidedly adamant about their original demands.

In fact, not only Korea but also Japan and the Republic of China are continuing similar efforts to avert the U.S. designation as "priority foreign countries engaged in unfair trade practices," slated for the end of May.

In spite of the fact that Korea's trade surplus with the U.S. is still negligible, compared with Japan's and Taiwan's, 21 out of 37 American industries surveyed in late

March reportedly replied that they think Korea comes first as a priority foreign country engaged in unfair trade practices. However, in other polls conducted on American citizens by a private survey agency, 42 percent of the surveyed replied that Korea and Taiwan are engaged in unfair trading practices, while 60 percent answered that Japan is engaged in unfair deals with the United States.

These results imply that American industry's view that Korea is the major priority foreign country engaged in unfair trade practices is far from that of American people. They also indicate that Korean efforts made so far to have American industries understand the Korean situation have lagged relatively far behind similar efforts by the Japanese.

What should be stressed here, in connection with Deputy Premier Cho Sun's visit to Washington beginning today for ranking-level negotiations, is the need for a display of his dignified attitude with a fair and square argument to counter the Americans' high-handed attitude, if sustained. Especially our side should be resolute enough to reject any more concessions in opening our markets for farm produce, even though it means our country will be designated as a priority country engaged in unfair trade practices.

Suggested are redoubled efforts in trade diplomacy toward the U.S. to persuade more Congressmen influenced by specific interest groups and industrial circles.

Noteworthy in this regard are the recent remarks made by Trade-Industry Minister Han Sung-su, who has just returned from the U.S., that it is indeed necessary to strengthen our parliamentarians' diplomatic activity. Prerequisite to this move is the full explanation of the true picture of the current Korea-U.S. trade friction to lawmakers of both government and opposition parties.

Greater efforts must be made in trade diplomacy to have American Congressmen and industrialists, in particular, realize the fact that Korea has already rectified most of its unfair trade practices.

However difficult it may be, astute efforts should be made in future negotiations with the nation's largest overseas market to expand the two-way trade volume between the two countries by promoting better understanding of each other's domestic situation.

##### **Minister Labels Report 'False, Incorrect'**

SK0105100089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0943 GMT  
1 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea will use all measures guaranteed by the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff to fight "unilateral and unfair" retaliation based on the "false and incorrect" April 28 report by the U.S. trade representative, Trade-Industry Minister Han Sung-su warned Monday.

"If the U.S. Government designates Korea a priority foreign country, it will invite critical results in trade relations between the two nations," he said. The remark, the first by a minister-level official since Korea concentrated on heading off the designation, indicates that the government will file a suit with GATT claiming unfair retaliatory steps by the United States.

The report was made on the basis of unilateral views with ongoing and future policies for easier access to domestic markets not reflected enough, Han charged.

"Parts of the report are false and incorrect, citing unclear statistics, and unilaterally judged unfair on sectors which have not been included in the restriction criteria," Han said. He called on the U.S. Government to seek a smooth solution of trade friction through negotiations with its partners, not by designating priority countries on the basis of self-made reports.

#### **'Prudence' Urged in Market Opening**

SK0105111189 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean  
28 Apr 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Limit to Concessions—in ROK-U.S. Trade Negotiations, There Should Be Prudence in Further Market Opening"]

[Text] Since the second round of working-level ROK-U.S. trade talks ended yesterday in Washington without any progress, the difference in opinion between both countries has not been narrowed. Because this kind of result was somewhat expected already, it is needless to refer to it again. However, we proposed a very important change in the policy on our part, which is listing agricultural products that can be imported; and when considering that important proposals for concessions were made with regard to foreign investment and improving import procedures, it is our opinion that the U.S. attitude is too stiff and one-sided.

Considering the current domestic situation, the issue of opening the market to import agricultural products is a very inappropriate agenda item in the negotiations; also, it is difficult for us to be flexible on this matter. Nevertheless, it is worth wondering whether the United States' persistent demand to open our markets to their agricultural products is motivated by an ulterior motive to exceed the simple level of negotiating strategy so that the designation of Korea as a so-called priority foreign country will be a fait accompli.

If they are by any chance hiding that kind of scheme, the significance of the working-level negotiations will be greatly decreased; because, if they designate us a priority foreign country after presenting unacceptable conditions regardless of the result of prior negotiations, the concessions we proposed for progress in prior negotiations will only be found to have been proposed for nothing. If we

give everything they want and are still designated a priority foreign country, the futile concessions made earlier must rightly be withdrawn.

Our negotiating representatives should clearly recognize that avoiding being put on the list of priority foreign countries does not necessarily mean that all trade issues between the two countries can be solved at once. Even if we are not designated a priority foreign country, we must always keep in mind that they can continuously bring up the issue of trade pressure and threat with various kinds of weapons. Therefore, we must not act foolishly to overcome the immediate difficulties which will bring about bigger difficulties. If we try to muddle through the problems without any countermeasures for concession, it will ultimately, in the long run, result in justifying the protectionists and hard-line factors within the United States and will only bring about more trade friction and threats of retaliation.

Another important aspect is related to our side's attitude in the negotiation. Among the various materials presented on the basis of so-called unfair trade, a very important position is that most of the categories that need to be improved have been realized or are included in the list of plans to be resolved. It is discouraging that some of our practices over which improvements have been steadily realized, without being noticed, in various fields, including the tariff rate, the trade system, and opening the market for imported products, have still remained as data for future dumping lawsuits or petitions for trade retaliation.

In the working-level talks which were held twice, our side has shown sincere concessions in the category of foreign investment, improving procedures for importing products, and easing regulations on products that need special laws. The U.S. secretary of commerce, in his testimony at the subcommittee for trade at the House of Representatives expressed satisfaction about our efforts to protect the patent and copyright laws. How long will we continue to make concessions while they continue to get what they want? Our negotiating representatives must know that the concessions we can offer them have almost run out.

#### **'Forward-Looking Manner' Needed**

SK2904002689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
29 Apr 89 p 8

[Editorial: "ROK-U.S. Trade Parley"]

[Text] In light of the unique relations traditionally existing between Korea and the United States, we are more than anxious to see the lingering cloud of current trade friction between the two countries disappear. Thus the recent Korea-U.S. working-level trade negotiations in Washington have been looked upon to pave the way for dispelling that cloud.



But the Washington negotiations failed again in their second round to narrow further the gap over the liberalization of the Korean agro-fishery markets as they did in the first round held two weeks ago. As a result, Korea has become more likely to be designated a priority foreign country (PFC) in trade negotiations for agro-fishery products.

The Seoul government disclosed April 8 the import liberalization schedules for 243 agricultural and fisheries products over the next three years. But the United States is reportedly insisting that Korea advance the liberalization timetable for 44 agricultural products, which the Korean side clearly termed impossible to comply with. So they are going to hold another round of working-level negotiations in Washington in the middle of next month to tackle the outstanding trade issue.

Since 1983 Korea has continually met U.S. demands to open its market to U.S. goods. Korea's efforts to help its long-standing economic patron have been unflinching. While constantly lengthening our list of import liberalization, tariff rates have been reduced to favor U.S. goods and voluntary restraints have been exercised to keep our trade surplus with the United States at a minimal level.

These measures should convince the United States that Korea's intent is not to accumulate a massive trade surplus at the expense of the U.S. economy. On the contrary, it must be pointed out that the prevailing consensus in the Korean economic community is that a strong U.S. economy ultimately benefits the Korean economy and vice versa. With this basic awareness, Korea and the United States should find a new framework for economic cooperation without imposing undue demands on each other.

The new framework must be sought in a forward-looking manner, remembering that the two countries are not trade adversaries but mutually beneficial trade partners and that Korea-U.S. relations should not be measured only by economic calculations but also by other considerations. Our friends in Washington surely know better than anyone that there are leftist radicals here who are bent on capitalizing on any excuse to fan anti-American feelings. It is also the north Korean Communists who are desperate to use such anti-Americanism to undermine the security of south Korea, a bulwark for the free world's security.

Moreover, Korea's farmers and fishermen have traditionally been an archetypal, conservative force. Alienating these conservative forces would prove to be unwise. Relentless pressure for American agro-fishery imports is feared to contribute to that undesirable eventuality.

Although we trust that our government will do its best in trying to persuade American officials against giving rise to such an outcome, there is a limit to what they can do. We must look at this stark reality and search for an

effective way of coping with conceivable challenges. One way to overcome that is to further enhance the competitive strength of our export industries.

**Pak Chol-on Discusses Ties With U.S. Officials**  
*SK2904032789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT  
29 Apr 89*

[Text] Washington, April 28 (YONHAP)—An aide to South Korean President No Tae-u met with U.S. officials Thursday on issues related to Korea's policy of rapprochement with communist nations and the U.S.-Korea relationship, an informed diplomatic source said Friday.

Pak Chol-on, No's aide for policy, exchanged views with U.S. officials on relations between Korea and the Soviet Union and China, and U.S. policy on contacts with North Korea, the source said.

U.S. officials demanded that Korea observe COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] decisions not to allow exports of strategic goods to communist countries and expressed regret over reports in the Korean press that Washington has a "negative" attitude toward Seoul's northern politics, citing support of the policy by President George Bush and others, according to the source.

Pak, who arrived in Washington Wednesday, has so far met with Robert Kimmett, undersecretary for political affairs; Reginald Bartholomew, undersecretary for security assistance, science and technology; Robert Gates, deputy assistant to the President for national security affairs; and Richard Kerr, deputy director of Central Intelligence Agency.

Pak leaves for Seoul Saturday after meeting on Friday with two State Department officials responsible for East Asian and Pacific affairs—Assistant Secretary Richard Solomon and Deputy Assistant Secretary William Clark.

**U.S. Officials Said to 'Snub' Pak**  
*SK2904030689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
29 Apr 89 p 2*

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Deliberate Snub"]

[Text] Foreign Ministry officials except a select number of top rankers have given a pointed slight to Pak Chol-on, presidential adviser for policy, who is now visiting Washington to brief U.S. officials on the No Tae-u administration's aggressive policy of appeasement with socialist countries. The deliberate snub seemingly stems from his sway of Korean diplomatic policy toward the East bloc, which is the proper authority of the ministry, but has apparently become more visible with a chilly reception in Washington.

Seoul officials have refrained from publicly complaining about the powerful presidential aide though he has been a prominent target of criticism of lawmakers, both in the ruling and opposition arrays for his boudoir [as published] diplomacy.

Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung yesterday reaffirmed that Pak had been invited by the U.S. authorities, but only informally. In a previous press conference on Tuesday, he said that he was invited by the State Department, but they denied this and maintained that Pak had come on his own accord.

Earlier, Vice Foreign Minister Sin Tong-won strongly declined even to confirm before Pak's departure that the presidential aide, actually a relative of No would travel to Washington.

But Minister Choe suggested that Pak is being treated just as his vice ministerial-level title warrants and said that he is having a series of meetings with merely deputy-level officials at the White House and the department.

He said that an appointment has yet to be made for his meetings with Secretary James Baker and national security adviser Brent Scowcroft, quite different from the pre-announced itinerary, hinting that it is quite unlikely that he will meet them.

**Deputy Prime Minister Leaves for U.S. 29 April**  
*SK2904022389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT*  
29 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 29 (YONHAP)—South Korean Deputy Premier Cho Sun left for the United States Saturday for a week-long visit to discuss bilateral trade issues, becoming the latest in a long line of senior officials visiting Washington recently to prevent the designation of Korea as a priority foreign country [PFC] for trade negotiations.

But prior to his departure, Cho told reporters that there was a high possibility Korea will be slapped with the PFC designation and "this visit is not designed to negotiate the matter."

Korea's top economic planner hopes his visit can iron out trade strains with Washington, which is bent on further opening the Korean market to U.S. goods, especially in the agricultural sector.

Accompanied by Hong Sun-yong, assistant foreign minister for economic affairs, and nine other officials, Cho is scheduled to meet with Secretary of State James Baker, Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter, U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills and other government officials and congressional and business leaders.

Trade-Industry Minister Han Sung-su visited Washington on April 15-22 with the same purpose, but had to leave without getting what he wanted, and a second round of working-level trade talks earlier this week in Washington failed to produce a compromise.

The final round of the talks is slated for mid-May and will decide whether the U.S. trade representative names Korea a PFC at the end of May in accordance with Super Section 301 of the Omnibus Trade Act legislated last year.

"During talks with U.S. trade officials, I will do my best to erase the lack of understanding and trust toward our trade policy by explaining our import liberalization efforts and plans," Cho said.

He said his visit will be an opportunity to discuss the direction economic relations between the two countries should take in the future.

Seoul and Washington have widely divergent positions on the opening of the agricultural market and the Korean Government is refusing to make additional concessions to import liberalization schedules for 243 agricultural and fisheries products over the next three years.

While in the United States, Cho will also give speeches on Korea's economy and trade and meet U.S. reporters at the National Press Club.

**Changing Ties With U.S. Discussed**  
*SK2804112589 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean*  
26 Apr 89 p 5

["Central Column" article by Song Pyong-uk, acting editor in chief: "Let Us Break the Vicious Circle of Anti-U.S. and Anti-ROK Sentiment"]

[Text] The trade feud between Korea and the United States has become an issue that should be settled without delay. The dominant mood in our country is that Korea can hardly avoid being blacklisted as one of the priority foreign countries under super Section 301 of the U.S. trade act and people seem to be resigned to this notion. The two countries have already held the first round of negotiations between working-level officials over this issue and following a visit to the United States by the minister of trade and industry, our country's deputy premier is reported to be planning a similar visit to Washington.

Business circles have already sent large-scale buying delegations to the United States for the purchase of U.S. goods and the National Assembly is on the move to form a special trade committee as part of a parliamentary diplomatic activity program and to extend a helping hand to the government from the sidelines.

It is questionable how successful such diversified trade activities will be, but we have to do what we can do.

In a sense, it is natural for our country, which has seen a drastically increased trade surplus with the United States in recent years, an annual \$9 billion, to be held in check by the United States.

The question is why is our country going to be singled out as a country dealing in unfair trade practices, while such countries as Japan and West Germany as well as such newly industrializing countries as Taiwan, Brazil, and India, countries that have posted far higher trade surpluses with the United States than our country, have escaped being put on the blacklist. This is a point that is hard to explain in trade and economic terms. So, there must be some other reason than trade and economic ones.

Then, what is it? It is nothing but the uneasy sentiment that has continued to strain relations between Korea and the United States for years.

Up until the seventies people in our country did not hear anyone cry out "Yankee, go home." It was only after the Kwangju uprising that anti-U.S. sentiment became a central issue of the student and dissident movements. From this time on, the U.S. role in Korea's modern history has begun to receive a negative appreciation and people have begun to denounce the United States as an imperialist force that stands in the way of our country's reunification, while U.S. forces stationed in Korea were denounced as an occupation army.

Burning U.S. flags has become a common scene in student demonstrations; some students have even thrown fire bottles into the residence of U.S. military personnel in Korea. Outraged at U.S. NBC TV's focus on the dark side of our society, Korean spectators at the Olympic sporting events rooted for the Soviets and booed American athletes in matches between the two countries.

Many in the American audience who watched such scenes on television are reported to have been shocked greatly. It was also reported that Americans, who had previously regarded the Korean people as their allies, were hurt when they saw the Korean people root for the Soviets. From that time on, they said they could no longer regard the anti-U.S. sentiment in Korea as something limited to a few Korean people as they did before.

In addition, the airing of scenes of burning U.S. flags and Uncle Sam in effigy on television when reporting on demonstrations in Korea have in effect poured gasoline to the fire.

Such happenings have caused a deterioration of the American people's perception of Korea and have damaged their trust in the Korean people. Recently, I heard that an increasing number of families of U.S. soldiers stationed in Korea frequently inquire after their children's safety. It is also reported that the rate of requests for a tour of duty in Korea, which was once popular among the U.S. soldiers, has dropped in recent years.

To make things worse, the process of the government's hasty promotion of the northern policy and North-South diplomacy has fueled U.S. suspicion and discontent.

When our country established diplomatic relations with one of the East European countries, it was not our country, but the very communist country that informed the United States of the fact. As implied by this happening, not a few problems cropped up between Korea and the United States in the course of promoting the northern policy and North-South diplomacy, that is to say Korea neglected to keep the United States informed.

The Korean people's enthusiasm about the Soviet Union and East European countries during the Olympic-related cultural events, which were crowned by the president's viewing of the Bolshoi Ballet performance and his ensuing reception for the performers and the Soviet consul [as published], seems to have rubbed the raw nerves of the United States.

As a result of such incidents and the chain reactions they touched off, the people of the two countries now see their mutual feelings grow worse. We should realize that the residue of such emotions has played a crucial role in developing Korea-U.S. trade feuds from bad to worse to the point where the United States threatens to single out Korea as a model country that deals in unfair trade practices.

Of course, the United States is partly to blame for the anti-U.S. sentiment. However, as long as North-South relations remain as they are and as long as North Korea's lines of communizing the South remain unchanged, the security-providing role of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea will have to continue for some time. Another undeniable reality is that the United States is an economic partner, not to mention it being also the greatest market for our export goods, from which it is impossible to distance our country.

This being the case, it is more important to have balanced understanding about, and a balanced view of, the fact that we cannot stay away from the United States even if we are somewhat unhappy with it.

Of course, it is our duty to explore the future of the country and there is no denying that at the present stage, the northern policy cannot take precedence over our relations with our allies that are already in place.

It is also undeniable that from time to time our country will have to do what might displease the United States in the course of executing foreign policy toward the communist countries, the Soviet Union in particular. Well, in such cases there is nothing we can do about it.



However, it would be desirable for the authorities to avoid inadvertently generating unnecessary antagonistic feelings and misunderstanding among the Americans. This is precisely the reason why a more deliberate and specialized northern policy and North-South diplomacy are emphasized.

The United States is equally called on to think of where Korea stands. Even if it hurts U.S. feelings from time to time, Korea is one of the few most successfully developing countries that have set an example in achieving economic growth and democratization on the strength of U.S. assistance. In this context, Korea can be regarded as the proud fruition of the U.S. effort toward democratization. If Korea withers and is forced to lose its vitality in the face of U.S. trade pressure, how will the rest of the world view U.S. dignity?

Also, tough U.S. trade pressure on Korea runs the risk of undermining the ground on which some Koreans friendly to the United States stand and of amplifying the voices of the extremist anti-U.S. elements in our country. Such a course will only deepen the vicious circle running through anti-U.S.-anti-ROK sentiment, pressure, antagonistic feelings, and still greater anti-U.S. sentiment.

It is urgent that we cut off such a vicious circle as soon as possible. Although the current trade feud is a serious challenge and an ordeal, it can be made to serve as an opportune moment to break the vicious circle, depending on the attitude of each country.

**U.S. Position on Reunification Movement Viewed**  
*SK2804130089 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean*  
27 Apr 89 p 1

["Hangyore Platform" column article by Paek Nak-chong, Seoul National University professor and literary critic: "The Day When We Become a Good Friend of the United States"]

[Text] As our government's suppression of the people becomes more violent, criticism of the United States has naturally been pushed aside. All people are busier with the denunciation of those wielding clubs in front of them than arguing about the outside forces behind them. From this point of view, the "phase of repression" is a convenient time for the United States.

One may worry that the situation may worsen and be thrown into extreme disorder with no solution in sight. However, if the situation enters into the "appeasement phase," such concern is unnecessary for the United States because it may want to take credit itself by insisting that the "appeasement phase" is a result of its call for democratization.

Suppression of the people this spring is at its peak. However, it seems that the all-out offensive against renowned figures and the press has passed its peak.

Those who want to organize the "grand coalition of conservatives" or the "cooperative structure within the political system" in order to stand against the newly rising mass forces including labor movement activists may appear at this stage. At this point the United States, which is said to pay attention to the democratization of Korea, might have some comments to make.

However, the situation has changed somewhat from the past. The U.S. Government has made no comment about the arrest of the intellectuals of international repute including poet Ko Un, chairman Yi Pu-yong, Rev Mun Ik-hwan, and Prof Yi Yong-hui. At a time when the hard-line measures of the government are criticized at home by public opinion, the commander of the U.S. Forces in Korea spoke about "the danger of North Korea's misjudgment," thus giving the impression of inspiring the repression.

We are unable to grasp the true meaning of his remarks through news reports alone. Furthermore, we can hardly speak about the U.S. Government's true intention. However, one may easily guess that the U.S. Government is cool toward a democratization movement that goes beyond the stage of the movement to improve the system of division.

When we put forward the issue of reunifying the nation without U.S. interference and labor issues which are uncomfortable both to the Korean and American capitalists, it is quite natural for the U.S. Government to show a cool zeal toward human rights.

Just as in other nations, the government in the United States does not mean the people themselves. I pride myself on being considerably well aware of the various excellent virtues of the American people. Unfortunately, however, even the people in the United States are cool toward our reunification and labor issues. I believe that this is the result of their unique historical experiences. Based on the experience of immigration, turning away from their fatherlands, they built today's America. They assuaged their pain of loss with the idea that the "American dream" is common justice for human kind irrelevant to U.S. nationalism. In this course, the genuine Americans who did not immigrate from other countries but only adhered to their own blood and to the lands inherited from their forefathers were labelled with the farfetched name of "Indians" and were treated like beasts to be wiped out in order to pioneer the newly "discovered" continent.

Thus, it is not unreasonable for the majority of American people who experienced, but conveniently forgot, such a situation to regard our aspiration for reunification as an incomprehensible thought like the Indians' consciousness.

As for the labor issue, the majority of Americans, unlike the ruling class, cherish good wishes for the Korean workers' desire to live as well as American workers. However, the United States cannot understand without

thinking of the "violence" of uncivilized people and "North Korea's influence" on such an antigovernment struggle. The issues of class and nationalism cannot be seen in the labor movements of the advanced countries including the United States. This is because the labor movement of the United States, the political consciousness of which has been backward due to America's unique historic situation, took root as part of advanced American capitalism.

Therefore, we should carry out the work of destroying the system of division independently by ourselves. However, shifting the blame for all errors onto the United States is also far from independence. We should be able to clearly distinguish our own responsibility from that of the United States, the disposition of the U.S. Government from that of the American people, and the minority of the people who can be our friends from those who cannot. Thus, when we achieve reunification as a result of our efforts, the United States can be a suitable partner for our friendship in view of its ability, virtue, and geopolitical position as the country farthest away of any other big power. Our reunification movement is a movement to expedite the date when we can become true friends with the United States.

**Spokesman Criticizes North's Festival Invitation**  
*SK2904071589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0657 GMT  
29 Apr 89*

[Text] Seoul, April 29 (YONHAP)—South Korea accused North Korea Saturday of avoiding government-level talks on reunification and attempting to use inter-Korean dialogue for political maneuvers.

"We again urge Pyongyang to discontinue impure harassing of the South and make efforts for productive South-North dialogue for reunification of the Korean peninsula," Choe Pyong-po, spokesman of the Unification Ministry, said in a statement.

He called North Korea's invitation of political and social leaders to the 13th World Youth Festival in Pyongyang an "invitation offensive" and "an attempt to bypass government-level dialogue between both governments, which are responsible for solving the question of the Korean peninsula."

The North, in a message aired Friday by its official radio, invited 55 figures from Korea's political, social, religious and dissident groups to attend the World Youth and Student Festival in July as "honored guests."

It singled out National Assembly speaker Kim Chae-son; the heads of the three opposition parties, Kim Tae-chung, Kim Young-sam and Kim Chong-pil; the chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Pak Chun-kyu; the head of the Roman Catholic Church in the South, Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan; the Rev. Mun

Ik-hwan, still behind bars for accepting a previous invitation; prominent dissidents Paek Ki-wan, Kye Hun-che and Yi Pu-yong; the presidents of South Korea's major universities; and the leaders of dissident groups and labor organizations.

The spokesman said Pyongyang's invitations ridicule South Koreans who ardently long for national unification.

Seoul says dialogue between South and North should be conducted only through government channels.

**Presidential Adviser Discusses Northern Policy**  
*SK2804115089 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean  
26 Apr 89 p 5*

["Special contribution" by presidential policy adviser Pak Chol-on: "The Northern Policy Should Be Implemented Through the Wisdom of All the People"]

[Text] [Editor's note] The northern policy, which has been implemented in a high-spirited and torrential manner, now seems to be limping. Because of Rev Mun Ik-kwan's visit to the North, North Korea's change of attitude, and the left-leaning tendency in the country, the government's northern policy is being viewed from a new perspective. What change, if any, will take place in our northern policy? A special contribution by presidential policy adviser Pak Chol-on, who has played a leading role in the government's northern policy, will explain the government's basic principles and stand on the northern policy. The following is policy adviser Pak's contribution. [end editor's note]

The future of a nation or country will not necessarily be shaped as predicted. The future of a nation or country may take a completely different form than predicted if the members of this nation or country who are living today prepare for the future with a firm awareness of and vision for the future. Our sense of full confidence and overflowing energy demand that we courageously rise up on the road toward cultivating the future of the nation.

This is also the demand and inevitability of history. A history filled with honor and pain, the history we have cultivated so far, has provided a condition necessary and sufficient for our new challenge to the future.

Moreover, this history also demands that we launch a new challenge using the world as a stage. The history of mankind shows that the destiny of a nation or country cannot be cultivated in isolation from the world. Today's turbulent and ever-changing era of global community all the more strongly demands that we carry out our creative activities targeting the entire world and all of mankind.

Today's world is clearly changing. No one can deny the fact that the massive waves of change, whether visible or invisible, are surging.

Not only the historic and realistic demand that we make this changing world ours but also our strong national pride and overflowing energy justifies our march toward the half of the world, the northern region, to which we have closed our doors while giving it a side glance.

The northern region is a stage that we lost. This is also a place where the honor, setbacks, dream, and anger of our forefathers remain.

Our northward march will lead to a revival and cultivation of our history by ourselves.

We march northward with the valuable will to open a new chapter in our national history and to cultivate the future of the nation.

We are trying to find a road toward freeing ourselves from the yoke of division, from which the entire nation has suffered, and toward hastening the realization of the dream of a reunified fatherland in the long run.

Our northern policy has been pursued since the 23 June 1973 declaration as a task of our diplomacy. However, as a matter of fact, this has remained just as a task without bringing about any realistic achievements. This is because, among many reasons, our governments lacked the capability or will to bring about achievements and because we are still conscious of our past painful sufferings in our relations with the northern countries. This is also because in the international sphere, the East-West cold war system cast a heavy cloud over us. Since the new republic was inaugurated economic successes have accumulated, democratization has been implemented in all the sectors of our society, and the people have grown to have a sense of confidence. This has lessened the burden that the regime must bear when it implements this policy. The Seoul Olympics served as a catalyst for this policy in a timely manner. Moreover, the East-West cold war system has been gradually removed and the communist countries have implemented reform and open-door policies in earnest. These and other international conditions have matured.

The firm will of the new government, which announced the 7 July declaration to make clear its determination to pioneer the future of the nation by taking advantage of such an opportunity, has put new spurs to the northern policy as a practical task.

As a result, our northern policy bore its first fruit on 1 February in the form of establishing diplomatic relations with Hungary, the crossroads of the East European bloc.

This is of great significance in that it symbolizes an end to the foreign policy that has hitherto been enforced only toward half of the world, that is to say the West, and the beginning of an era of omnidirectional diplomacy. I also believe that it should be appreciated as an event of historic

proportion because it has set up a new milestone of our independent diplomacy by blazing a new area of diplomacy after emerging from the shadow of the cold war.

In keeping with this, our effort to improve relations with other East European countries is steadily making substantial progress. Trade missions have already been opened or are expected to be opened soon between our country and Yugoslavia, Poland, and Bulgaria. In addition, our country's exchanges with East Germany and Czechoslovakia are on the rise.

The communist countries in Eastern Europe, which had seemed so distant in the past, have now come very close to us.

Through our first official and unofficial contacts since the end of the Yi Dynasty, our country has reached an agreement with the Soviet Union on the principle to develop mutual relations. The particulars of the agreement are now being realized one after another.

Humanitarian and material exchanges with China are being promoted on a large scale, as manifested by the annual bilateral trade volume of \$3.1 billion. In the meantime, China has now gone one step ahead of its previous insistence on limiting exchanges in political areas to the provincial level, an attitude adopted out of consideration for North Korea.

Such stunning successes, coupled with the visits of businessmen to North Korea, have even led some people to wonder if the northern policy had gone too far.

This type of concern may be inevitable unless we free ourselves from the old fashioned way of thinking. In the past such things were considered inconceivable.

Improving relations with communist countries is a difficult task of a special nature. No matter how they may be open, the communist countries have historic and practical limits due to their existing relations, that is to say, awareness of their relations with North Korea.

Also, they are not entirely enthusiastic about improving relations with us. Our effort to make them our cooperative partners is bound to go through a difficult process of compromises and negotiations. Talks and negotiations designed to establish relations with the communist countries, countries that had no formal diplomatic relations or had hostile relations of some sort with us in terms of international politics, are different in nature from general diplomatic negotiations.

Talks and negotiations not ensured with successes tend to be slow and dull because of their influence on relations that are already in place. Also, their theory of moral obligation to their own system is very strong. So, the channel of negotiations with them is inevitably narrow.



Our delegation to negotiations with Hungary was also selected only after a close scrutiny of, and discussion among, the offices concerned over all manner of things such as the other party's wishes and the nature of the negotiations. At the same time, we must have some sort of strategy and hidden card in approaching the negotiations.

It is due to this nature that negotiations of this sort must remain secret until an agreement or understanding has been reached with the other party.

In the course of conducting negotiations with these countries, we took into account the opinion not only of the government offices concerned, but also of such specialists as scholars through official and unofficial meetings and consultations, on the basis of the will and opinions of the person with the supreme responsibility for state affairs, for a thorough analysis and assessment of the conditions.

Our negotiations with these countries have not been conducted solely according to certain people's dogmatic opinion only.

In promoting our northern policy, we need a detailed strategy that corresponds to our principal goal and ways to carry out the goal.

Then, what should be the basic direction of our northern policy?

First, instead of a security-oriented passive objective of isolating North Korea and deterring it from provoking a war, we should establish and seek the even more positive objective of ultimately contributing to the peace of mankind and to prosperity for all.

Second, the policy should help solve the national question, the urgent task of our era. Accordingly, I think the northern policy should be implemented in close relation with the policy on North Korea and the reunification policy, not as was the case in the past.

We do not see any drastic change in the fundamental line of the North yet. However, through our northern policy, we should help and encourage the North so that the bud of its still small changes may grow. By so doing, we should mitigate distrust and tension between the North and South, and should pave the way to peace and reunification.

Third, there should be bold improvement in the political field. Our principle is that we should persistently take a political approach, while continuing to maintain substantial relations in the economic and other nonpolitical fields. There are clear limits in nonpolitical exchanges, and these limits cannot be overcome without improving political relations.

At the same time, establishing diplomatic relations between us and socialist countries is essential to overcome the cold-war system on the Korean peninsula and to establish a new system of peace here.

Fourth, our northern policy should be implemented through the concentration of people's wisdom. Through consultations with government agencies and with experts and specialists, the people's opinion should be fully reflected, and the desire of the people of the political, journalistic, and other circles should be fully accommodated.

Sufficient elucidation of the northern policy and the reunification policy of the new republic should be immediately intensified for the people.

Fifth, our northern policy should be implemented in close consultation with our allies. Our northern policy is by no means against the interests of our allies, but is a common task to be accomplished for world peace and for the prosperity of mankind. In this regard, we should cherish the cooperative relations with our allies.

Nonetheless, we are facing, and will face many trials and challenges on the road to the northern area. The restraint of the North side is likely to continue for the foreseeable future. The relations of strength in the merciless international political arena as well may serve as a stumbling block.

Even among ourselves, exchanges with communist countries are mistakenly accepted as the accommodation of their ideologies and systems. At the same time, can we convincingly say that there is no phenomenon of castigating the implementation of the northern policy merely for the sake of criticism and restraint in order to seize power or to seek factional and individual interests?

Meanwhile, unrestrained exchanges and advances may cause damage and may even jeopardize our basic strategy. However, if we pursue our northern policy with firm philosophy and faith, these obstacles and difficulties can be overcome.

Of course, politicians, businessmen, journalists, scholars, and ordinary citizens should pool their wisdom to shape the future of the nation. Only when support is offered through self-restraint and patience can difficulties be overcome.

Our northern policy is independent diplomacy. It is no exaggeration to say that the national prestige of the 2000s and the arrival of the new era of reunification and prosperity depend on the success of our northern policy. The world that will unfold before us is certainly of our making. When we advance by concentrating strength and will, the new era of the nation's self-esteem, reunification, and prosperity will await us.

Those who are afraid of change cannot create things. Only courageous people can create a great history.

**Inviting to North, PRC to Sports Meet Considered**  
*SK0105080789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0758 GMT  
1 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Japan have tentatively agreed to expand the Seoul-Tokyo junior sports exchange program into a regular competition by inviting North Korea and China to take part, Kim Chong-yol, chairman of the Korea Amateur Athletic Association, said Monday.

Kim, who was in Tokyo last week for discussions on ways to improve Korean-Japanese sports exchanges, said Japanese athletic leaders recognize the importance of youth exchanges in promoting mutual understanding and cooperation among the neighboring countries. Hanji Aoki, acting chairman of the Japan Amateur Sports Association, and Yasuharu Shibata, Japan Olympic Committee member, told Kim it will be easy to include China, which irregularly exchanges youth sports meets with Japan, but said Pyongyang is unpredictable.

Kim said the Japanese promised to inform him of the result of negotiations with China on the matter.

**Finance Minister To Attend Beijing ADB Meeting**  
*SK2904072589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0702 GMT  
29 Apr 89*

[Text] Seoul, April 29 (YONHAP)—South Korean Finance Minister Yi Kyu-song will visit Beijing next month to attend the annual session of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) May 4-6.

Yi will be the first South Korean minister to enter China. A ministry official said Yi's visit may become a turning point in economic cooperation between the two nations. He leaves for Tokyo on Monday and arrives in Beijing the next day.

The 40-member Korean delegation headed by Yi will include Kim Kun, governor of the Bank of Korea, and other bank and securities figures, and a group of 13 reporters.

**Zhao Ziyang's Remarks in Pyongyang Assessed**  
*SK0105040489 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean  
28 Apr 89 p 2*

[Editorial: "Zhao Ziyang's Visit to North Korea and China's Hidden Agenda"]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, CPC general secretary, is now visiting Pyongyang, his first visit to any foreign country since he was elevated to his current position. As expected, General Secretary Zhao Ziyang and the North Korean side are now once again reaffirming the official political stands they have taken so far.

In particular, Zhao Ziyang's remarks in Pyongyang are enough to give the impression that he is pouring cold water on our hopes for exchanges between Seoul and

Beijing, which have continued to grow briskly since the Seoul Olympics. Calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the discontinuation of the "Team Spirit" exercise between Korea and the United States, Zhao Ziyang supported Kim Il-song's proposal for reunification based on founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo. In response to this, Kim Il-song said something to the effect of supporting China's policy on reform.

Such remarks have once again renewed our understanding of the essential circumstances of our relations with northern countries. Even though China is ahead of the Soviet Union in promoting exchanges with South Korea in non-political fields, it lags behind the Soviet Union in terms of the substance of the exchanges. The Soviet Union has already opened a trade office in Seoul. However, China is expected to follow suit only in May of this year.

What is more, China did not participate in the cultural and artistic events during the Seoul Olympics. The line that China has drawn against South Korea, namely the principle of separating politics from economy, is still too high. In other words, it is unrealistic to believe that the political relations between South Korea and China have basically changed simply because the humanitarian and commercial exchanges have grown between the two countries.

In addition, China echoed Kim Il-song's words on the case of Rev Mun Ik-hwan which is, strictly speaking, an internal affair of Seoul. Zhao Ziyang also called on the North and South of Korea and the United States to hold tripartite talks and for the negotiation channels between North Korea and the United States to be upgraded. On the surface, this can be seen as a reiteration of what China has called for before.

However, given that some words can be interpreted differently depending on the place and time they are said, the meaning of Zhao Ziyang's words repeated in April 1989 can be different from the undertone of his previous remarks.

A big circumstantial change is that the so-called "northern countries' triangle relations" between Beijing and Moscow with regard to Pyongyang are no longer what they used to be in the past. Since both Beijing and Moscow have started experimenting with reform and opening up, Kim Il-song found that his swaying powers over the triangular relations were lost.

What concerns us about Zhao Ziyang's parroting China's past official stands is: What kind of plan might Beijing have discussed with Pyongyang to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula? Of course, it is an anxiety premised on optimism.

Reconciliation and detente between the East and West is a global trend and even Kim Il-song, who refuses to espouse reforms and an open-door policy, would find it impossible to completely resist such a global trend.

Viewed in this light, it is likely that Zhao Ziyang might have gone to Pyongyang as a mediator to open the channels of dialogue among Japan, the United States, and North Korea. In other words, he might have gone to Pyongyang, on his own or at the urge of other countries, in order to take the first step toward "cross exchanges."

Zhao Ziyang's planned visit to Pyongyang has been the focus of attention because it was made shortly before the Chinese-Soviet summit talks. China might have sought to achieve its practical goal of making clear its stand on "northern countries' triangle relations" through Zhao Ziyang's visit to Pyongyang.

Now, however, Moscow and Beijing are on the same trail of reform and opening up. This is why we watch the moves between Beijing and Pyongyang, hoping that they would be of assistance in easing the tension on the Korean peninsula. Nonetheless, we should not forget that our relations with the northern countries are out of bounds of their strict rule of separating politics from economics.

**First Korean-Made Cars Exported to CSSR**

*SK0105025089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0244 GMT  
1 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (OANA-YONHAP)—The first Korean-made car exported to an East European country is Daewoo Motor's Lemans.

A company spokesman said Monday the first shipment of 494 of the 3,000 Lemans being exported to Czechoslovakia have been loaded onto a Soviet car carrier of the Sotra line and the rest will be delivered by July.

The 1,500 cc, four-door sedan will be sold by the state-run Motokov FTC under the brand name "Daewoo Racer."

The cars will first be carried to Vostochniy, a port near Vladivostok in the Soviet Far East, and then to Czechoslovakia by trans-Siberian railway.

The export, the biggest to an East European country so far, will be a three-way barter agreement under which Czechoslovakia will pay for the Daewoo cars and other goods, including electronics worth 120 million U.S. dollars, with crude oil from Libya.

Czechoslovakia is seen as a promising market as it annually imports 50,000 cars to fill domestic demand for 150,000 cars.

**Police Battle Students, Workers on May Day Eve**

*SK0105025989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT  
1 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP)—A force of more than 21,000 riot police rounded up nearly 7,000 people over the weekend, preventing a banned May Day rally of workers and radical students Sunday.

Some 6,500 workers and students gathered at two university campuses in western Seoul Saturday night and battled 4,800 tear gas firing riot police troops with rocks and firebombs for five hours when police blocked their attempt to march to the rally site on Yoido islet.

Police deployed another 9,000 riot troops around Yoido, tightly closing all four bridges to the islet in the Han River to keep out workers and students.

About 3,500 people abandoned the campus battle and took to the streets, staging violent demonstrations sporadically downtown Seoul in groups of 200 to 500 until late afternoon.

A group of some 100 workers and students went into Myongdong Cathedral, a traditional asylum for protesters in the central shopping district, and staged an overnight sit-in.

More than 5,000 workers and students stayed overnight at Yonsei University for Sunday's rally and another 1,500 spent the night at a nearby Sogang University after police blocked their way into Yonsei, where organizers planned to begin a massive march Sunday to Yoido Plaza.

Police arrested nearly 3,600 students and workers who tried to enter Yonsei University Saturday. More than 3,000 others were arrested Sunday while battling police or attempting to reach the Yoido rally site.

Police released more than 2,500 early Sunday, but detained some 2,800 others overnight. Police plan to release all of those in custody except for some 20 people.

Leaders of the National Headquarters of Struggle for Amendment of Labor Law and Wage Increase, which organized the aborted rally, claimed that the government had ignored a new law that guarantees peaceful assemblies.

The organizers had reported their plan to the police under the new Assembly and Demonstration Law, but the police outlawed the rally.

With the Yoido rally a non-event, leaders of the activist labor organization decided to hold a protest rally Thursday in the southern industrial city of Masan with more than 50,000 workers attending.

They agreed to call on workers at more than 800 companies across the country to lay down their tools every afternoon from Monday through Thursday and hold rallies instead.

Protracted labor disputes in Masan and the nearby industrial city of Changwon have developed into violent clashes with police in recent weeks.



Labor activists threatened to launch street battles if police block the Masan rally, but the prosecution has already pronounced the rally illegal and decided to arrest the organizers if it is not canceled.

**Police Storm Teachers College; Campus Closed**  
*SK0105073389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0722 GMT 1 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP)—Seoul Teacher's College was closed Monday for an indefinite period when the Education Ministry made good on its threat to shut the school unless a seven-week-long dispute was solved by Saturday. Police stormed the campus Monday afternoon and evicted hundreds of students who had taken over the dean's office in protest against tuition hikes and demanding a say in school affairs.

It is the first time that the Education Ministry has closed an academic institute due to scholastic turmoil since it shut down private Inchon University for 50 days in October 1986.

A ministry spokesman said the school will return to normal as soon as the dispute is settled and predicted that studies can continue in the meantime.

The unrest began March 15, when some 250 students demonstrated for a tuition freeze and a voice in school administration. Students broke into the dean's office the next day and gradually occupied additional school buildings, completely paralyzing daily academic functions a week later.

The ministry warned Wednesday that it would close the state-run teacher's college if it could not settle the dispute by Saturday. Student leaders and faculty members had almost worked out a compromise that would end the dispute when negotiations broke down at the weekend over punishing the students.

An Education Ministry official said the students will not have completed enough school days to move on to the next grade if the school does not reopen by the end of May.

"The government had expected the college to return to normal on its own, but as the violent dispute went on, the ministry, as the supervisory authority, had no alternative but to close the school to encourage sooner normalization," Education Minister Chong Won-sik said.

"It is intolerable for students who wish to become teachers themselves to devastate a school, forcing professors to stay away from the campus," Chong said. The police will deal harshly with those students who played major roles in the dispute, he said.

School authorities will take disciplinary action to discourage a repeat of "the unhappy incident," a college spokesman said.

**May Day Demonstrations Staged in Seoul**  
*SK3004130589 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1200 GMT 30 Apr 89*

[By reporter Kim Hui-kon]

[Text] When the May Day rally was foiled by police, approximately 7,000 workers and students, who had participated in the May Day eve rally last night and gathered at Yonsei University to attend the May Day rally in Yoido, staged demonstrations for 5 hours around Sinchon today. [video shows riot police holding shields and firing tear gas and masked young people throwing rocks and Molotov cocktails]

After a rally at Yonsei University at 1100 this morning, students and workers gave up their attempt to gain access to Yoido and staged demonstrations, hurling stones and Molotov cocktails at police, when their street march toward the rally site was checked at the gate of Yonsei University by police.

About 4,000 students who were trying to march from Sogang University and Tongguk University, respectively, also staged demonstrations against the police. In addition, some 300 university students, who were trying to individually participate in the rally, staged demonstrations near the Ahyon elevated street and the street in front of Ehwa Women's University, hurling fire bombs. They were later dispersed by police.

Students and workers waged sporadic demonstrations, moving in groups in Namdaemun Market, Toegyero Street, and Myongdong. [video shows crowds of masked people in the streets, more rock throwing and more tear gas discharges]

After the rally was foiled today, the rally preparatory headquarters held a rally at Yonsei University at 1700 to denounce the blocking of the rally and condemned the crackdown upon the rally to celebrate the centennial of the May Day in a peaceful manner as clear proof exposing the current regime's suppression of workers.

At demonstration sites police took away approximately 1,800 workers and students today. The police have decided to release most of them tonight or tomorrow morning, but to further investigate those involved in hurling firebombs.

**Antiviolence Campaigners Hold Rally 29 April**  
*SK3004000289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 89 p 3*

[Text] About 150 dignitaries from social, cultural, economic and political sectors held a rally to promote anti-violence movement at the Press Center in downtown Seoul yesterday. Among the celebrities attending

were Chong Il-kwon, ex-prime minister; Paek Sun-yop, retired four-star Army general; and Yun Chi-yong, former Seoul mayor and a former member of the National Assembly.

At the rally, they called on the people to take a vigorous part in the campaign to eradicate all violence from society, adopting a three point resolution.

The anti-violence campaigners will launch a nation-wide drive to help root out violence under the wing of the recently-inaugurated National Freedom League of Korea.

The dignitaries urged citizens to lead the van in renouncing violence, in the resolution, billing all violence—whether committed by political groups or by organized criminal gangs—as evil acts. They also said that violence is a barbarous act which destroys the human character and intelligence and peace, prerequisites for maintenance of a civilized society.

At a meeting with the reporters after the rally, the social, political, economic and cultural elders explained that the necessity for such a campaign could not be overemphasized at this time of "national crisis."

They added: "Violence is a growing menace to our society and our homes and furthermore our free and democratic system."

**Revised Law Targets Firebomb Makers, Users**  
*SK2904062389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0618 GMT 29 Apr 89*

[Text] Seoul, April 29 (YONHAP)—The revised law on assemblies and demonstrations that took effect Friday will encourage peaceful gatherings and demonstrations while allowing law enforcement authorities to wipe out violent and destructive protests, a spokesman for the Prosecution said Saturday.

Anyone who produces, transfers, possesses or throws a firebomb now faces indictment on arson and obstruction charges in addition to assault and battery charges under the amended law.

If there are any injuries or property damage during a protest, all firebomb-throwers on the scene will be arrested as accomplices, and prosecutors will search university campuses for Molotov cocktails or their ingredients, such as empty bottles or rags, to crack down on students making them.

Gasoline bombs were used in 736 demonstrations across the nation from Jan. 1 to April 20. An estimated 303,000 Molotov cocktails were thrown, causing 350 million won (about 526,000 dollars) worth of damage, the official said.

**Labor Strife May Require Emergency Measures**  
*SK2904035089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Apr 89 p 1*

[Text] Government party chairman Pak Chun-kyu asserted in a press conference yesterday that current labor strife is so serious as to require President No Tae-u to consider taking emergency measures.

The Democratic Justice Party [DJP] chairman called upon workers and businessmen to stop immediately all labor conflicts which he said are increasingly changing into a "political struggle" to topple the democratic system.

Pak called for joint efforts of the ruling and opposition parties to help settle the ever-spreading labor disputes. To that end, he suggested that the ruling and three opposition parties issue a joint declaration on the current difficult situation, through a meeting of the leaders of the four parties.

"If such efforts fail to take effect, the exercise of presidential emergency measures under the Article 76 of the Constitution should be taken into consideration," said the 63-year-old career politician.

Pak's call for the exercise of the presidential emergency decrees against the labor disputes triggered instant objections from the three opposition parties.

The government party leader's remarks is attracting attention particularly because it came one day after President No vowed to take similar emergency measures in a desperate effort to uproot the chronic real estate speculation.

According to the Article 76 of the Constitution, the President may issue emergency decrees with the power of law on economic and financial affairs in time of natural calamity, or grave economic and financial crisis, if the Chief Executive cannot afford to wait for the convocation of an Assembly session.

Pak asserted that a mass rally of workers Sunday at Yoido Plaza on the eve of May Day should be cancelled or blocked, defining it as "a political struggle" rather than that for workers' rights and interests.

The seventh-term lawmaker alleged that leftist revolutionary elements are inciting labor disputes aiming at toppling the current democratic government.

"The rampancy of the leftist revolutionary forces entered a serious phase. They boast that the current situation has entered a stage for the so-called people's democratic revolution," said Pak.

As steps to cope with the current difficult situation, Pak called for immediate end to illegal and violent labor disputes, consumptive political strife and supra-partisan response to the leftist revolutionary forces.

He suggested that key officers including the secretaries general of the four parties come together to arrange a meeting of the party leaders.

Touching on the unresolved issues from the Fifth Republic, he said that it should be settled as soon as possible in accordance with agreements between the ruling and opposition parties.

**Kim Yong-sam Subpoenaed on Bribery, Mun Cases**  
*SK0105093789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0919 GMT  
1 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP)—Prosecutors on Monday subpoenaed South Korean opposition leader Kim Yong-sam for questioning about the bribery of another party's candidate in a recent by-election and an illegal trip to Pyongyang by a prominent dissident. The Seoul District Prosecutor's Office ordered Kim, president of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], to appear at its office by Wednesday morning for questioning.

RDP Secretary-General So Sok-chae has already been charged with bribing Yi Hong-sop of the minor opposition New Democratic Republican Party to drop out of the Tonghae City by-election three weeks ago. So, a three-term lawmaker and Kim's close associate, has confessed that he masterminded the bribery.

Prosecutors say they will question Kim as to whether he was briefed about the misconduct before it took place or after.

Kim was in the east coast city to campaign for his man at the time So gave 50 million won (about 75,000 U.S. dollars) of 150 million won he had promised Yi, who is also behind bars now. Yi has alluded to the possibility of Kim's knowing about the bribe in advance and it is rumored that Kim was briefed by So since the money was taken out of the party safe.

In a press conference, however, So flatly denied the rumors and said the bribery was his own decision as chief of campaign headquarters.

The prosecution informed the RDP Saturday that Kim would be called in for questioning. He will also be questioned about the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's trip to North Korea.

Investigators suspect Kim, runner-up in the 1987 presidential election, heard of the dissident pastor's plan to make an unauthorized visit to Pyongyang from Yu Won-ho, who accompanied Mun on the controversial trip. Kim admits he met Yu, who was once secretary to a vice speaker of the National Assembly, before his departure for North Korea with Mun but says he was too busy to pay attention to what Yu was saying to him.

The RDP, Korea's second largest opposition party, has decided to reject the subpoena because it is "political oppression."

In a meeting Monday morning, senior RDP officials denounced the ruling camp for attempting to escape its current difficult situation and to shatter the political alliance of the three opposition parties that gives them control of the National Assembly.

"During the meeting, some participants suggested launching a campaign to topple the No Tae-u regime," said an official.

The RDP sees the summons as another in a series of "oppressive tactics against the party," he said.

In the wake of the Tonghae City bribery scandal, the ruling Democratic Justice Party made an issue of Rep. Yi In-che, the RDP spokesman, charging him with bribing another opposition candidate in the general election in April last year.

And the charges and countercharges continue to fly, further muddying the already murky waters of Korean politics.

Thousands of police officers tendered their resignations en masse last week, protesting RDP lawmaker Sim Wan-ku's alleged assault on a provincial police superintendent during a clash between workers and policemen in the industrial city of Changwon. The assault, which the lawmaker denies, has developed into a political issue and the prosecution subpoenaed Sim to appear at its office by Wednesday.

A high-level party official charges, "The ruling party made a behind-the-scenes proposal to form a coalition and our party refused the suggestion, rather launching a no-confidence campaign against No's presidency until the interim appraisal was suspended. This is what touched off the campaign to suffocate our party."

The prosecution's push to subpoena Kim promises to add even more uproar and tension to the country's already turbulent situation since the RDP is determined to resist the move.

Rep. So Chong-won, Kim's chief secretary, warns ominously, "The recent suppression of RDP will usher in a similar incident to that in late 1979."

The expulsion of Kim, main opposition party president at the time, from the National Assembly by the dictatorial Pak Chong-hui regime and other acts of suppression led to massive civil disturbances in Pusan and Masan, Kim's political stronghold on the southeast coast, and the murder of Pak soon after.



**Writer Interviewed on Impressions of North**  
*SK2904113589 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean*  
28 Apr 89 p 2

[Interview with South Korean novelist Hwang Sok-yong by correspondent Choe Yong-won upon boarding Chinese Civil Aviation Airliner Flight No 951 en route to Narita, Japan, on 27 April]

[Text] [Choe] Will you explain your overall impression of North Korea? [Hwang] Simply put, I was filled with deep emotion and tears for the first 15 days as I saw the divided fatherland after a long time. I observed everything in a cool-headed manner for another 15 days. Indeed, it is now time for the North and the South to take advantage of the opportunity by attaching the greatest importance to the national interest.

[Choe] Did you meet with Kim Chong-il? Please tell us again about your meeting with Kim Il-song.

[Hwang] I did not meet with comrade leader Kim Chong-il. Let us call President Kim Il-song President Kim, just as we do president No. I talked with President Kim about Tolstoy and Shakespeare. All the world-famous classical works have been published there and are available to the public. President Kim is 77-year old but his health looked excellent.

[Choe] Whose literary works among those of the South Korean writers have been introduced to North Korea?

[Hwang] There were many works by the writers of mass literature who debuted after the seventies. The "Anthology of Ko Un," "The Collection of Literary Criticism" by Paek Nak-chong, and the works of Yom Mu-ung, Yi Mun-ku, Pak Tae-sun, and Kim Chi-ha were stocked and displayed in many places.

[Choe] How was the North Korean resident's standard of living, including clothing, food, and shelter?

[Hwang] Most people said that the questions of food, clothing, and shelter have been completely resolved. As for clothing, each individual receives an allotment of seven dress suits a year. They said that when the new plants are completed this year, an average of 40 meters of fabric will be distributed to each individual.

For ceremonial events, men wear Western dress and women Korean attire. At normal times, they wear working clothes and office suits according to their jobs. I saw women wearing two-piece dresses. I stopped by the home of farmers near the Tuman River as my itinerary was changed, and witnessed the residents eating potatoes together with rice. They baked potatoes and eat them by breaking them in half at the middle. But in cities, it seemed to me that there were no problems in the distribution of rice. As for vegetables, free markets were available and farmers brought vegetables they raised to these markets once every 5 days for sale.

[Choe] What do the North Korean writers think of South Korea?

[Hwang] It seemed to me that they were also aware that South Korea had advanced in terms of materials. However, they took great pride in the fact that North Korea is morally clean. They said that "if the North and the South reunify the nation and combine the North's morality and the South's technology, we can demonstrate the brilliant ability of our nation."

[Choe] What was the fine arts situation in North Korea?

[Hwang] According to the slogan "Let us live in our own way," they did not distinguish Oriental painting from Western painting. They created the works with the unique method of combining traditional methods with the techniques of Western painting.

[Choe] Did you drink any wine in North Korea?

[Hwang] On several occasions I drank a fruit wine called Tulchuksul which was made from wild nuts grown on Mt Paektu. I visited a farm with 1-million pyong of land along the Tuman River and drank this wine along with trout and baked potatoes as snacks. They said that Tulchuksul has three different kinds; 15, 25, and 40 percent alcohol, and that all these are the highest-quality. They also said that Madame Mitterand, wife of the French president, tasted this wine when they visited Pyongyang and purchased 12 cases, noting that this wine tasted better than French wine.

[Choe] What did you think of the chuche idea of North Korea?

[Hwang] I saw many slogans reading "Let us live in our own way!" and "Self-reliance" put up in many places in Pyongyang and other areas across the country. To live in our own way means that when North Korea accomplishes socialism, it will turn into communism.

**Rev. Mun's Wife Questioned on Trip to North**  
*SK3004000589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
30 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Investigators of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) questioned Pak Yong-kil, 70, wife of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, yesterday about her alleged involvement in her husband's unauthorized trip to north Korea.

The NSP agents, with a court-issued warrant, searched and confiscated various items, the pastor's home at Suyu-tong in northeastern Seoul, including the letter of invitation from Ho Taem, chairman of north Korea's Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, a letter to Chong Kyong-mo from a Japanese man, books and pictures. [sentence as published] Chong is a Korean living in Japan. The invitation letter from Ho was found inserted in a book titled "Twenty Four Hours for Leaders."

The warrant was issued by a Seoul district court at the request of the NSP, the prosecution said, since Pak defied the NSP request to make herself available for questioning three times. The investigators are focusing on her alleged role in her son's aborted attempt to accompany the Rev. Mun to Pyongyang.

According to the warrant, Pak prodded her husband to go ahead with the travel plan when he was reconsidering his plan. She even allegedly scolded him for his hesitation. Pak is also suspected of asking her third son, an actor, to help speed up the issuance of her husband's passport and to accompany his father to Pyongyang, if possible.

**Police Remand Chonminnyon Head to Prosecutors**  
SK2904020689 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
29 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Seoul Metropolitan Police yesterday remanded to prosecutors Yi Pu-yong, co-chairman of Chonminnyon, the National Alliance for Democratic Movement.

The 46-year-old dissident was arrested on April 11 on charges of violating the laws on national security, labor dispute adjustment and assembly and demonstrations.

**Removal of National Police Chief 'Likely'**  
SK2904234789 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English  
30 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] Cho Chong-sok, chief of the national police, is likely to be removed. A high government official yesterday indicated the possibility of a reshuffle of high echelon police officers in connection with the mass resignation of police officers in protest against an opposition RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] lawmaker's violence against a provincial police officer Thursday.

Whatever reasons they may have, such collective action by police officers cannot be justified, the official said on condition of anonymity. The reshuffle will be made as soon as the ongoing investigation into the fiasco is finished, he added.

**Police Mass Resignation Called Irresponsible**  
SK3004002589 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English  
30 Apr 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Police Mass Resignation"]

[Text] An unheard-of episode is adding to the already tense situation compounded by labor and campus unrest. Thousands of policemen have tendered their resignations in protest against an alleged opposition legislator's slapping of a police superintendent.

The superintendent filed a complaint against the lawmaker of the Reunification Democratic Party on charges of having obstructed police execution of official duties. The assault occurred Thursday when the legislator was stopped

by police while trying to protest alleged police manhandling of labor strikers in Changwon, the southern industrial city hit hardest by labor tumult. He was on the scene as a member of a parliamentary fact-finding mission probing the alleged police torture of union leaders.

Rep. Sim Wan-ku claims that he slapped no one and he was rather the victim of police manhandling. He charges that the mass resignations were intended to divert attention from the alleged police torture. Yet few reports from the scene supported the allegation. Prosecutors are expected to determine the truth.

Our society is now rampant with violent acts, contrary to our aspiration for democracy, which means peace and order over the use of violence. Whatever the cause of Thursday's unfortunate incident, it is extremely regrettable to see such a thing happen at all, especially between a legislator and a police officer, both of whom are supposed to set an example of social guidance.

It was inexcusably wrong for Rep. Sim, if he really assaulted the police officer who was on official duty. Such an act is behavior degrading the prestige of a lawmaker, and for that reason that of the National Assembly. He should have acted decently and appropriately, under whatever situation, action becoming of a legislator.

The assault, if proven true, understandably must have led policemen to feel insulted. Yet, we see little reason to justify their tendering resignations en masse. Their intrinsic duties do not allow them to become emotional in that way unless they have other ulterior motives as some oppositionists suspect. The collective action can be criticized as dereliction of their obligations in an irresponsible and selfish manner.

The duties of police are prone to be made the butt of criticism. And, indeed, police have engaged, more often than not, in politically-oriented behavior; slighting the rights of ordinary citizens while standing too sensitive to political power. Such an impression has led police, on their part, to feel alienated from the public—a sense of frustration. Such sentiment, in part, may have found a vent in the latest incident. But this is not the right way to solve problems and is apt to make things worse. The duties of police are too important and unique for maintaining law and order and well-being to be neglected for any emotional and reckless actions.

We now stand at too important a juncture for many reasons. It is out of the question for police to act in such a manner as to worry the people. The collective act of tendering resignations is the last thing we want to see among policemen. A legislator, too, is not an outsider. A misconceived sense of privilege should be made the last thing to harbor.

**KAL Bomber Persuaded To Appeal Death Sentence**  
*SK0105095789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0934 GMT  
1 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP)—Kim Hyon-hui, the confessed North Korean agent sentenced to hang for blasting a Korean Air jetliner out of the sky and killing all 115 people aboard, appealed to a higher court Monday, lawyers said. Kim's court-appointed defense lawyers—An Tong-il and Chong Chae-un—said the 27-year-old terrorist did not want to appeal but that they persuaded her to take the case to the appellate court. The appeal was filed six days after the Seoul District Criminal Court convicted Kim on charges of violating the National Security Law and aviation laws.

During the trial, Kim confessed that she and her male companion, acting on orders from Kim Chong-il, son and heir-apparent of North Korean leader Kim Il-song, planted explosives on Korean Air (KAL) flight 858 while flying from Baghdad to Abu Dhabi on Nov. 29, 1987. The North Korean pair got off the plane at Abu Dhabi and the

ill-fated jet continued on its way to Seoul, disappearing over the Andaman Sea off Burma. Kim and her colleague were arrested in Bahrain, where they both attempted suicide. Kim survived and was extradited to Seoul.

South Korean officials said the bombing was aimed at discouraging socialist and Third World countries from taking part in the Seoul Olympics. North Korea still denies involvement in the midair massacre of home-ward-bound construction workers.

The higher court will surely uphold the lower court's ruling of the heaviest penalty, but the government is widely expected to pardon Kim, whom it calls "the only living evidence" for the incident, on the grounds that she was duped by communist North Korea and has repented, lawyers said.

The supreme court ruling is expected around September, after the appellate court proceedings. Kim is under the "protection" of the Agency for National Security Planning.



## Cambodia

### Editorial Marks SRV Victory Over U.S.

BK3004095689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Station editorial: "The Day of Great Victory of the Vietnamese Nation"]

[Text] While making great efforts and scoring brilliant success in implementing the resolutions of the Sixth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], this year, the fraternal Vietnamese people are marking the 14th anniversary of the day of historic victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

Imbued with deepest and most sincere feelings of friendship and solidarity, the Cambodian people would like to join with the fraternal Vietnamese people in warmly welcoming this solemn occasion.

Fourteen years ago, that is on 30 April 1975, in a wave of great national unity, the Vietnamese Army and people attacked and permanently smashed the neocolonial yoke of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Vietnam, and completely realized the reunification of the Vietnamese motherland.

Under the wise leadership of the CPV, thanks to the special militant solidarity of the three countries of Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and the vigorous and sincere support and assistance of the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries, and friendly countries and progressive international organizations across the world, particularly following the Sixth National CPV Congress, the entire Vietnamese party, Army, and people have mobilized all their might and main to effectively implement the new concepts of sincerely speaking the truth in order to proceed with the economic reforms aimed at developing the nation's socioeconomic foundations. Many more important achievements have taken shape in line with these new concepts.

At present, the SRV has not only enhanced its cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, thus increasingly promoting their relations and cooperation with each passing day, but has also successfully mobilized all its labor and technical energies and natural resources for building and modernizing its material and technical foundations. At the same time, the Vietnamese people have firmly adhered to their proletarian internationalist duties, thus constantly consolidating and expanding the traditions of the Vietnamese-Cambodian-Lao special militant solidarity and the ties of solidarity and cooperation with the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union which is the firm bulwark of the socialist society.

The Vietnamese party, government, and people have made unreserved efforts in continuously supporting and assisting the Cambodian and Lao peoples in the cause of

their national defense and construction. This has been clearly attested through the sacrifice of flesh and blood made by the outstanding sons and daughters of the land of President Ho Chi Minh who have saved the Cambodian people from the genocidal danger of the Pol Pot clique and who are presently carrying on their proletarian internationalist duties in Cambodia by joining in the restoration and construction of the Cambodian motherland to make it advance toward progress and happiness.

This is the great benefaction that the Cambodian people always inscribe in their hearts and will never forget.

As a nation which had passed through struggles and endured countless difficulties and suffering caused by the feudalists, old and new colonialists, and hegemonist-expansionists, the Vietnamese people always aspire for independence, peace, and freedom. Therefore, in the past as well as at the present time, the SRV has been making many constructive proposals for building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, stability, and cooperation, as well as taking various measures for positive contribution to struggling for world peace.

Time and again, the SRV, like the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] has made various reasonable proposals so as to coexist as good neighbors with all countries in the region and in the world on the basis of peaceful coexistence, and has resolutely supported the settlement of all conflicts through negotiation. The great efforts made over the past 10 years by the PRK, SRV, and LPDR break the deadlock in the Cambodian problem and the problem of regional peace clearly attest to this. Moreover, the talks at the deputy foreign ministerial level held in January in Beijing between Vietnam and China also serve as a clear evidence testifying the SRV's goodwill and its efforts regarding this. Moreover, on 5 April 1989, the three Indochinese countries—Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos—issued a joint statement on the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia at the end of September this year. This is regarded by world public as a constructive stance contributing to bringing about a genuine solution to the Cambodian problem, to strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and to reducing international tension.

This initiative constitutes a courageous step within the spirit of the new political concepts and of responsibility toward international relations.

On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the day when the fraternal Vietnamese people conquered the U.S. imperialists and liberated South Vietnam, all Cambodian people would like to join in welcoming this auspicious day with great joy and warmest and most sincere feelings of revolutionary fraternity.

At the same time, the Cambodian people pledge to arduously strive to learn from the heroic model and the spirit of fighting valiantly of the heroic Vietnamese people in their great sacrifice for the liberation and unification of the motherland.

As always, the Cambodian people would like to express most profound gratitude to the fraternal Vietnamese people for their wholehearted support and assistance given us in the cause of the Cambodian revolution. We pledge to defend this bond of friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation as we take good care of the apples of our own eyes, for progress and the common interests of the two countries.

The Cambodian people wish the fraternal Vietnamese people new and greater victories in defending and building socialist Vietnam in accordance with the targets set forth by the Sixth National CPV Congress.

**Chea Sim Opens National Assembly Session**  
*BK2904094589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Apr 89*

[Text] This morning at the office of the National Assembly, an extraordinary session of the PRK's First National Assembly was solemnly opened.

Presiding over this session were Comrade Chea Sim, National Assembly chairman; and Comrade Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly. Honoring the meeting were members from the 20 constituencies throughout the country; representatives of the clergy; leading personalities from institutions of the party, state, and mass organizations; and personalities and Cambodian compatriots living abroad. Also present were comrade ambassadors and charges d'affaires of friendly countries accredited to Cambodia, and local and foreign reporters.

Opening this extraordinary session of the First National Assembly, Comrade Chea Sim stresses:

[Begin Chea Sim recording] Greetings to the beloved Assembly. Greetings to beloved Mr In Tam, Mr and Mrs Pung Peng Cheng, and Mr Thong Peng Liat. Greetings to ambassadors, national, and international guests of honor. Dear comrades and friends:

Today, 29 April 1989, is an historic day because the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] National Assembly is opening its extraordinary session to debate and adopt amendments to our PRK Constitution. With very happy sentiments, on behalf of the presidium, I would like to extend cordial and fraternal revolutionary greetings to all the comrades who are representatives of the Cambodian people. I also ask our session to acknowledge the honor accorded us by the presence on this occasion of Mr In Tam, Mr and Mrs Pung Penh Cheng, and Mr Thong

Peng Liat—former personalities who are actively contributing to the cause of our people's rebirth and great national unification and unity aimed at rapidly building our land and motherland toward prosperity. [applause]

Along with this, I would like to express thanks for the presence of comrades, their excellencies, representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to the PRK, and representatives of international organizations in Phnom Penh who add an air of solemnity to the opening of our National Assembly's extraordinary session. From this platform, on behalf of the National Assembly's extraordinary session, I would like to convey greetings with fond, affectionate, and respected sentiments to the heroic male and female combatants of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, the police forces, and the militia forces throughout the country—which are courageously and valiantly fighting with lofty sacrifice to defend the motherland's defense line, security, and safety in regions, provinces, districts, communes, and villages throughout the country and are almost fully assuming themselves the task of defending the motherland with brilliant victories to replace the Vietnamese volunteer troops, particularly during this 1988-89 dry season campaign. Our meeting would also like to convey greetings to all members of the clergy, cadres, personnel, workers, and people throughout the country who are carrying out the burning tasks of contributing to the defense of the motherland. In particular, we would like to convey fond greetings to our peasant compatriots in every locality who are preparing production means, capital, and labor to launch rainy season production in conformity with the five extensive policies recently adopted by the second national conference of cadres and in accordance with the amendment of the Constitution, Articles 15, 16, and 17, on land ownership and use, adopted by the 16th National Assembly Session last February.

Our National Assembly also wishes to greet our compatriots abroad who have been turning toward the motherland and are increasingly contributing to the cause of defending and rebuilding the motherland. At the same time, we would also like to welcome compatriots who have just escaped from the oppression of the Pol Pot clique and its accomplices and returned to the nation's great family to be reunited with their families in accordance with the national reconciliation policy of our party and state. We also welcome the recent homecoming of our compatriots from camps in the Kingdom of Thailand. On behalf of the Cambodian people throughout the country, the PRK National Assembly, with gratitude, extends its wishes to the last contingent of the heroic Vietnamese volunteer army which is carrying out the last mission to assist the Cambodian people and which is preparing to go home by the end of September 1989.

Respected clergy, beloved excellencies, comrades, and friends: The PRK National Assembly opens this extraordinary session in an atmosphere in which the advantage and prestige of our party and state inside and outside the country are reaching a higher level than at any time in previous years. The major events in our country in April



reflect the impetus of our revolutionary forces which, more than at any other time, have greatly developed. Our spirit of self-reliance and daring to think, do, and take responsibility was clearly expressed when our people throughout the country happily celebrated the 11th traditional new year under our new PRK regime. The extent of our people's happiness in this new year exceeds that of previous years because, on the one hand, our people are happy with the past 10 years' social achievements following the day they were liberated from the genocidal Pol Pot regime on 7 January 1979 and, on the other, our people rejoice over the amendment of Articles 15, 16, and 17 of the Constitution concerning land ownership and use adopted at the 16th National Assembly Session. More particularly, our people welcome the brilliant successes of the recent second national conference of cadres which bore decisive significance on the country's destiny.

The redefining of the Cambodian revolution's stages, the flexible and extensive policies adopted by our party in the new national, democratic, and popular phase of the revolution, and the concrete five policies—namely the policy on land ownership and use, the policy toward peasants, the policy on agricultural production through lending each other assistance, the policy on expanding small industry and handicraft, and the policy on private transport—are creating among cadres, party members, and the people, optimism and firm confidence in the clear-sighted leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party which constantly leads and directs the Cambodian society and nation in accordance with the real situation of the country and the psychological tradition of our people and masses and with the current global tendency to serve the cause of peace, independence, reasonable and just national reconciliation, and the happiness of our people.

Outside the country, the announcement by the PRK, the SRV, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 5 April 1989 on ending the presence of the Vietnamese volunteer troops in Cambodia this September has increased the prestige of our PRK in the international arena. This has made world public opinion clearly realize the goodwill, truth, and justice of our people who resolutely oppose the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. What is important is that public opinion in the region as well as in the world has justly and correctly altered its concerns about the presence of Vietnamese volunteer troops in Cambodia into worries about the return to Cambodia of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, which is the source of disaster, great destruction, and all kinds of bad deeds not only for the Cambodian society but which also destroy peace, security, stability, and cooperation in the region. This clique has also committed crimes against humanity.

The implementation of the spirit of JIM 1 [first Jakarta informal meeting] and JIM 2 [second Jakarta informal meeting] is imperative to bring about an end to the interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and to provide an opportunity for all concerned Cambodian parties

to solve the internal aspect of Cambodian affairs themselves. This has put the Khmer Rouge and the tripartite alliance into a still worse and more serious condition. Currently, they not only do not have any foothold in the country but countries which used to provide them assistance and support are approaching the situation where it is difficult to reconcile the situation with public and international law because the pretext of opposing the presence of Vietnamese volunteer troops in Cambodia no longer has any validity.

From the brilliant victories in the international arena, which determine the brilliant successes in every activity in our society—political, military, security, economic, cultural, and social—we can confidently and proudly conclude that we will continue to implement the policy of the party fifth congress on the basis of the implementation of the resolutions of the second national conference of cadres. Along with the extensive great national united forces around the party, we will score a clear-cut and definitive victory and will certainly lead our land and people toward peace and happiness.

The above-mentioned points are for the benefit of members of our National Assembly and national and international guests of honor to allow them to consider and understand the significance of the amendment of the PRK Constitution, which is the sole objective of this extraordinary session of our National Assembly today.

Respected clergy, beloved excellencies, comrades, and friends: The PRK Constitution, which was adopted by our National Assembly on 25 June 1981, is the essential and legal basis of our PRK's legitimacy over the past more than 10 years. Since the first session of our National Assembly to the recent 16th session, we have four times amended various articles of the constitution. These amendments stemmed from the developments and progress in our motherland, and the aspirations and needs of our people in their political, economic, cultural, and social life.

On 23 March 1989, the Council of State decided to set up a committee comprising 23 members to draft a constitutional amendment, which is the objective of our National Assembly's extraordinary session today. So that the comrades understand the objective and goals of this amendment of the constitution, I would like to bring the following to your attention:

I. Objective of the amendment of the constitution:

1. Our revolution, which is over 10 years old, has brought social results in every field and a new face to our motherland; the moral and material life of our society has gradually developed. This development in turn calls for new needs to which our party and state should gradually adjust, particularly the five major policies which were put forward for discussion, debated, and adopted by the recent second national conference of cadres. Along with this, at the 16th National Assembly Session, our National Assembly put forth the initiative



on political reforms to quickly advance our revolution with a new quality and efficiency, higher than in previous years. From this basic view, we should now pay attention to discussing and further amending our Constitution. Economic and ideological reforms will be successful only when they are based on political reforms.

All comrades should realize that economy and ideology are closely linked together; they are systematically and inseparably tied together.

2. As all comrades know, through the recent second national conference of cadres, our party redefined the stages of the current revolutionary struggle of our society and nation which, at present, is only in a national democratic and popular phase. The redefining of the stages of the revolutionary struggle requires that we modify and adjust various policies and laws put forward by our party and state and which are not appropriate to the real situation of the national, democratic, and popular phase. Thus, our National Assembly must examine and amend the fundamental legislation of our state, namely our Constitution. This has to be done. With or without a political solution, we should amend our constitution. This is the norm and basic principle in the stage of political, economic, and ideological reforms. More important still, this is to ensure that our policy and our state's legislation appropriately and correctly respond to the needs of our society, particularly in this national, democratic, and popular phase.

3. Our society is at a most crucial point in the struggle of fighting and negotiating at the same time aimed at finding a political solution which paves the way for complete national reconciliation. In the past, through our flexible position with genuine goodwill and realism, we scored brilliant victories on the diplomatic front. These victories have been fully approved by the party, armed forces, and people and vigorously supported by our compatriots abroad and public opinion in the region and the world. To further increase the influence and prestige of our state in the international arena, by gathering maximum sympathy and more vigorous support—particularly among our compatriots abroad as well as among those who are still misled by the other side—and to quickly advance the cause of national reconciliation aimed at bringing peace to the motherland and to contribute to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in accordance with the relaxed situation of the era, our current constitutional amendment has major significance reflecting the aspiration, goodwill, and our people's traditional and genuine love for peace to lead the motherland toward peace and prosperity.

## II. Goals of the amendment of the Constitution.

Starting from the above three points, and in conformity with the role and tasks assigned by the Council of State, the committee in charge of amending the Constitution is divided into three subcommittees. Each subcommittee has the task of studying and drafting amendments to the preamble and the 10 chapters of the Constitution by

giving priority to the essence of each article and each word to be used. Some wording, which dates from the preliminary stage of our revolutionary struggle, was appropriate at that time. However, now that our party and state are implementing a national reconciliation policy and in view of the world tendency toward detente, such wording needs to be reconsidered and adjusted. As for the essence of various articles, the amendment committee has dropped, adjusted, and added some wording to expand rights and freedoms, heighten the interests of the people and the masses, and to promote the democratization of society appropriate to the basic ideas put forward at the 16th session of the National Assembly in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions and the flexible and extensive policies adopted at the second national conference of cadres and in accordance with the needs of our society and nation.

In the current national, democratic, and popular stage in which our party and state are implementing a national reconciliation policy, this is the issue surrounding the amendment of our Constitution. This amendment requires a high degree of unanimity of views, stand, and ideology among the entire party, armed forces, and people, particularly our National Assembly, so that we rally all intellectual and other forces aimed at achieving our revolution's strategic goals.

Dear comrades and friends: The draft amendment of the Constitution now in your hands is the result of the study and research of the amendment committee which is composed of people from every institution—the National Assembly, front, and mass organizations, along with our former personalities in France and the United States, namely Mr In Tam, Mr and Mrs Pung Peng Cheng, and Thong Peng Liat.

In accordance with Article 48 of the Constitution, the Council of State submits this amendment to our National Assembly for consideration, adoption, and ratification. With very happy sentiments, I am firmly convinced that the comrade members of our National Assembly will appropriately use their rights as representatives of the people to improve and add to the essence of this draft to make it an even better reflection of the aspirations, interests, beliefs, rights, freedoms, and democracy of our people who are the owners of our new regime's state authorities.

On behalf of the presidium, I would like to express thanks for the presence and contribution of national and international guests of honor, and declare open the extraordinary session of the National Assembly. [applause] [end Chea Sim recording]

Afterward, members of the Assembly listened to the report of the Council of State read by Comrade Chan Ven and the reports by the first, second, and third subcommittees read by Comrade Uk Bunchhoeun, Comrade Chheng Phon, and Comrade Sar Kheng.

### Report on 2 Day Meeting

BK3004063389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Apr 89

[Text] On the morning of 30 April, the National Assembly of the PRK continued its extraordinary session as planned on the agenda.

During the debate on the morning of the 2d day of the session, the Assembly listened to opinions concerning the amendment of the PRK Constitution expressed by Comrade Ung Phan, Assembly member for Prey Veng constituency; Comrade Abdul Koyom, Assembly member for Phnom Penh constituency; Comrade Hun Sen, Assembly member for Kompong Cham constituency; Comrade Chheng Phon, Assembly member for Kompong Thom constituency; Comrade Khieu Kanharit, Assembly member for Kandal constituency; Comrade Tie Banh, Assembly member for Koh Kong constituency; Comrade Chan Ven, Assembly member for Phnom Penh constituency; Mr Thong Peng Liat, Cambodian personality from France; Comrade Cheam Yiep, Assembly member for Prey Veng constituency; Comrade Khou Chandara, Assembly member for Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey constituency; Comrade Van Sunheng, deputy director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio; Comrade Chea Soth, Assembly member for Kandal constituency; Comrade Mich Mot, Assembly member for Kompong Som constituency; Comrade Kong Srun, Assembly member for Battambang constituency; Comrade Som Kimsuor, Assembly member for Kampot constituency; and Comrade Kham Len, Assembly member for Ratanakiri constituency.

The National Assembly adjourned at 1100 and will resume its work this evening.

### Country's New Name Announced

BK0105055289 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0432 GMT  
1 May 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 1—The Cambodian National Assembly closed its extraordinary session here Sunday evening after a two-day sitting.

The National Assembly unanimously adopted amendments to the Constitution under which the country is renamed "the State of Cambodia." The People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea is a leading force of the society and the State of Cambodia and a nucleus of the great national unity of all political forces.

The Constitution stipulates that Buddhism is the national religion and that Cambodia pursues a foreign policy of peace, neutrality, and non-alignment. Death penalty is to be abolished.

The State Council is an organization representing Cambodia. It is composed of a president, vice presidents, a general secretary, and a number of members appointed by the National Assembly. President of the State Council

is also head of the State of Cambodia, supreme commander of the People's Armed Forces and president of the Council of National Defense.

The National Assembly decided to change the national flag, the five-golden-tower red-blue flag.

The flag is in rectangular form, the upper half red and the lower half in blue with five golden towers at the middle.

In his closing speech, National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim said: "The amendments to the Constitution are aimed at meeting the requirements of the new situation in the country and the people's desire for peace and national reconciliation in order to pool all of our manpower, and tap to the full all spiritual, material, and financial potentialities of the country for national reconstruction. They also conform to the trend of our time, namely shifting military confrontation to detente and peaceful settlement of all conflicts."

He expressed the Cambodian National Assembly's confidence that people of the Khmer opposition factions would overcome their prejudices and selfish interests, adopting a realistic attitude toward the goodwill of the State of Cambodia, and taking into account the interests of the Cambodian people and nation so that they can make positive contributions to the search for a fair and equitable solution to the conflict, achieve national reconciliation, and put an end to the people's suffering and bloodshed.

"In this spirit," he went on, "the Cambodians hope that the coming meeting between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk in Jakarta will be crowned with success by achieving a solution to the internal aspect of the Cambodian issue and that it will contribute to national reconciliation and an early resumption of peace in the Land of Angkor."

### Army Chief Views Resistance's 'Weakness'

PM2804134489 Paris LE MONDE in French  
28 Apr 89 p 8

[Report by Jacques Bekaert: "Phnom Penh Army Chief Sees Resistance's Desire To Negotiate as 'Sign of Weakness'"]

[Text] Prince Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian resistance, is now the "indisputable and undisputed figure who can restore the stability of peace" in Cambodia, Roland Dumas said on Wednesday, 26 April, in the National Assembly. The foreign minister reaffirmed that Paris is still prepared to hold an inter-Cambodian round-table "in which representatives of the countries concerned could later join...and which would thus be turned into an international conference."

Mr Dumas officially denied that Paris had recently supplied light arms to Prince Sihanouk's supporters. "It would not be appropriate to stir up trouble at a time when recent events have given hope to the population of

this region," he said. Moreover, Prince Ranariddh, Prince Sihanouk's son and one of the resistance leaders, had a meeting at "Site B" camp on the Cambodian-Thai border on Wednesday with a French Socialist Party delegation headed by Pierre Guidoni, secretary for international relations, who will then visit Vietnam and Laos.

In Phnom Penh the chief of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] army said that the resistance's desire to negotiate was "a sign of weakness."

General Pol Saroeun, commander in chief of the PRK armed forces, confirmed to LE MONDE on Monday, 24 April, that his troops had launched a "decisive" attack on the Khmer Rouge forces based in the province of Pouthisat which borders on the Thai province of Trat.

According to diplomatic sources, the artillery bombardments claimed many lives in Khmer Rouge ranks. The International Red Cross was refused any access to the civilian camps in the Borai zone.

Gen Saroeun told us that, contrary to what happened in the past, the Khmer Rouge received no support from Thai artillery. "We have no hostile feelings toward Thailand," he added. Relations with Bangkok have "greatly improved" and the Thai Army "was informed about our intentions."

These attacks, which began around 20 April, come at a time when preparations are being made for a meeting between Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen, prime minister of the pro-Vietnamese regime, due to take place in Jakarta on 2 May.

Gen Saroeun is a former Khmer Rouge from the eastern zone who broke with Pol Pot in 1978. He spent some months in Vietnam before returning to Cambodia in 1979. Until last August, he was communist party secretary for Takev Province. He has just been appointed candidate member of the Politburo, which already contains two members of the military. "It is our duty to wipe out the reactionary forces," the general also told us, adding that, if there is a political solution, "it is up to the people to decide whether they want the various Cambodian factions to be integrated into a single army."

Like the military commanders and other security officials we have met in the provinces in recent weeks, Gen Saroeun thinks that the Phnom Penh troops will be capable of defending the country alone after the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops at the end of September. "Especially," an officer in Siemreap told us, "if foreign aid to the resistance stops completely."

"The fact that the enemy is prepared to negotiate is an obvious sign of weakness," according to Gen Saroeun, who was promoted to this rank a few weeks ago. He praised the communist party and its leadership role in running military affairs. "For our people and for our army, Marxism-Leninism means justice, humanity, and

civilization." But he admitted that the most urgent thing is still for the party to help its soldiers "to clearly distinguish friend from foe."

**Hun Sen Comments on Coming Talks in Jakarta**  
*BK0105065589 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 1 May 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 May (SPK)—"We have done and will be doing our best to achieve national reconciliation and to prevent the reemergence of genocide in Cambodia," said Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cambodia, during a news conference he gave on Saturday [29 April] at the office of the National Assembly.

"The changing of the national flag, the national anthem, and national coat of arms are designed to lay the foundation for rallying all the nation's forces," Hun Sen continued. "This is our main objective but we do not know if the other side could accept it. In any case, we are courageously moving forward."

Hun Sen, also foreign minister, again expressed his disagreement over Prince Sihanouk's proposal on the dismantling of the current government in Phnom Penh. He added such a proposal is unacceptable for the following reasons:

First, the dismantling of the current government in Phnom Penh—which is the sole force opposing the Khmer Rouge—would open the door for the Khmer Rouge to return to power. Second, the demand violates the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. The dismantling of the Phnom Penh government and the formation of a new coalition government are the task of the people who will decide through general elections. Third, this is an inequitable act in a political solution because the other side, which has nothing, tries to take everything.

"If Prince Sihanouk considers Hun Sen as an independent leader of the government which is controlling the entire country, he would have no reason to put forward this proposal," said Hun Sen, adding that "on the contrary, I am convinced that even after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, Sihanouk will continue to accuse me of being a puppet, and this time around, in the prince's words, a puppet of not only Vietnam but also of Thailand."

"Prince Sihanouk told a French official that he sided with the tripartite coalition because Hun Sen establishes relations with Thailand at the expense of the Cambodian people's interests. Is it possible to be a puppet of an Eastern and a Western country at the same time?"

On the new position the Phnom Penh government will propose at the forthcoming Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting in Jakarta, Hun Sen said he has all the trump cards in his hands for the talks with Prince Sihanouk. However, it is not wise to throw the cards before the end of the game.



On the prospect that the prince would reject his proposals and on the political future of Cambodia in such an event, Hun Sen said:

"We have traveled 10 years without Sihanouk. We started with empty hands and have established material and technical bases. In the future, if the prince returns to the country, that is better. If he does not, this would not be tragic for us. If the prince comes over to our government's side, this would be better for the development of the country; otherwise, it would be worse both for us and for Sihanouk, probably for Sihanouk more than us. In any case, Sihanouk has no other choices because there are only 5 months to go before his final decision. He should abandon Pol Pot and join us."

Hun Sen stressed that the prince could have real power within the Phnom Penh government. "We will never treat Sihanouk the way the Pol Pot regime did during its rule which considered the prince or the head of state as a parrot," said Hun Sen.

To a question on the relationship between political and economic reforms in Cambodia and socialism, Hun Sen said: "The current changes in the country do not mean that we abandon a socialist economy because so far no socialist things have been done in our country; so there is nothing to abandon."

#### **Departs for Sihanouk Talks**

*BK0105050089 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0440 GMT 1 May 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 1—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen left here today for talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Jakarta, Indonesia, on the settlement of the Cambodian issue.

The talks, the fourth between the two figures, are due to be held from May 2-3.

The third round of talks was held in Paris last November.

Hun Sen told foreign journalists at a press briefing here before his departure that Prince Sihanouk would be able to hold real power in the Phnom Penh government if he returns to the country.

For his part, Prince Sihanouk said upon arrival in Jakarta Sunday, according to VOA [Voice of America], that he was prepared to drop his demand for the dissolution of the government in Phnom Penh and the UN control of the pull-out of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Cambodia.

"I have to be realistic more than ever", said Prince Sihanouk, adding that he would settle the internal aspect of the Cambodian issue with Hun Sen at the coming talks.

#### **DK, PRK Forces To Meet on Border Trade**

*BK0105012589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 May 89 p 3*

[Text] Ta Phraya—Phnom Penh and Khmer Rouge representatives will meet this month in a bid to share the profits of the border black market, sources said yesterday.

Battalion and company commanding officers of the Khmer Rouge's 519 Division, deployed 5 km southeast of here, have approached their counterparts in the Heng Samrin 179th Division for the profit-sharing talks which could begin today.

The Heng Samrin regime has installed barbed-wire barriers to resistance-held areas but Kampuchean black marketeers have been allowed to go in and sell livestock, food and forest products for border trade with Thailand.

The Heng Samrin forces have opened checkpoints to collect fees from the Khmer black marketeers and the Khmer Rouge forces have provided security and led the Khmer to border areas.

The goods, including live pigs and cattle, dried fish and spices, have been transported from Pursat, Takeo, Battambang, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey.

The talks apparently followed last week's ambush by Phnom Penh forces in which 40 Khmer merchants were killed and 60 wounded.

According to the sources, the ambush was ordered because the victims had not used the trade route provided by the Heng Samrin forces.

#### **Sihanouk Proposes Provisional Government**

*BK0105003289 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Apr 89*

[Text] On 28 April in Bangkok, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea [DK] who was visiting Thailand, told reporters that he has proposed the formation of a provisional quadripartite Cambodian government, meaning the dismantling of the so-called People's Republic of Kampuchea.

We are preparing to dissolve the DK state to provide our people the opportunity to decide on a new Cambodia.

#### **Reaction to Hun Sen-Proposed Elections Viewed**

##### **Rejected by Sihanouk**

*BK3004035089 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Apr 89*

["Statement by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and leader of Cambodia's national resistance forces"—dated 27 April in Beijing]

[Text] On behalf of Democratic Kampuchea and as the leader of Cambodia's national resistance forces, I solemnly declare that the general elections announced by Hun Sen are illegal and absolutely unacceptable because:

1. The so-called withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by the end of September 1989 is just a deceitful maneuver, for this is done without the supervision and confirmation of the United Nations, which is the only reliable organization [to supervise the withdrawal].

2. There are currently over 1 million Vietnamese colonists, referred to as Cambodian nationals, which Democratic Kampuchea—the sole legitimate state of Cambodia and member of the United Nations—does not recognize. The electoral documents that those who serve foreigners in Phnom Penh have provided to male and female Vietnamese disguised as Cambodians, in order to take part in elections organized by Hun Sen, is a betrayal of Cambodia and the Cambodian people.

3. The so-called People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] is just a creation of the SRV; therefore, the illegal PRK has no right to organize general elections in Cambodia.

4. Democratic Kampuchea, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and Cambodia's national resistance forces, of which I am the leader, will not recognize or accept elections in Cambodia as legal unless these elections are organized in accordance with the five-point proposal I suggested to solve the so-called Cambodian problem justly and correctly.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

#### **Resistance Rejects Proposal**

BK3004033589 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Apr 89

["Joint Statement of the Three Leaders of Cambodia's National Resistance Forces"]

[Text] On 28 April 1989, an extraordinary meeting was held in Bangkok by the three leaders of Cambodia's national resistance forces under the high chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of Cambodia's national resistance forces and president of Democratic Kampuchea.

At this meeting, the three leaders meticulously examined the all-round situation of the courageous and valiant struggle of our Cambodian people with the support of peace-, freedom-, and justice-loving countries the world over to win back independence and freedom and to oppose the war of territorial annexation and the implementation of the SRV's Vietnamization plan.

On this occasion, the three leaders of Cambodia's national resistance forces unanimously and solemnly declared to the Cambodian people and the entire international community that:

1. The three leaders of Cambodia's national resistance forces would like to express wholehearted congratulations to all patriotic Cambodian combatants and the Cambodian people who have been courageously and valiantly fighting against Vietnam's colonialism for the past more than 10 years.

A. They have taken measures to increase military cooperation on the battlefield to further advance the struggle against Vietnam's colonialism, which is occupying Cambodia.

B. They all appeal to military personnel of the PRK to cooperate with Cambodia's national resistance forces to save our Cambodia.

2. Cambodia's national resistance forces realize that Vietnam's military occupation and Vietnamization of Cambodia will not end after 30 September 1989 if the Vietnamese troop withdrawal is not carried out under genuine supervision of the United Nations or the UN Security Council. The aggression and occupation will also continue if there are still Vietnamese militiamen and nationals—disguised as Cambodian military personnel, Cambodian militiamen, and Cambodian civilians—in Cambodia. We demand the repatriation of all illegal Vietnamese immigrants in Cambodia back to Vietnam.

3. The three leaders of Cambodia's national resistance forces fully denounce the preparations by the illegal PRK for the so-called general elections recently announced by Hun Sen. Legally, this kind of election is only a cynical farce, because these elections are done within the framework of the illegal PRK under the control of Vietnamese colonialists and without UN supervision.

On this occasion, the three leaders of Cambodia's national resistance forces would like to express profound gratitude to the Kingdom of Thailand, which constantly strives to assist the Cambodian people to win back their freedom and independence with territorial integrity. They would also like to once again express thanks to all peace- and freedom-loving countries the world over that have provided assistance and support to the five-point peace plan of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of Cambodia's national resistance forces and president of Democratic Kampuchea.

[Dated] 28 April 1989

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann, Khieu Samphan

#### **Purpose of Proposal Examined**

BK2904091489 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Political commentary by (Khoun Khemarin): "For Whom Is the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen Regime Organizing an Election?"]

[Text] Recently, the Phnom Penh regime announced that it would hold an election within 3 months after September which is the scheduled date for all Vietnamese troops to withdraw from Cambodia.

Hun Sen who is the prime minister of the so-called People's Republic of Kampuchea declared that this election was to enable the Cambodian people to express their real wish and that the Cambodian people have the full freedom to make their own decision in this election.

Our Voice of the Khmer [VOK] think that whatever Mr Hun Sen said was totally contrary to reality. Therefore, we would like to examine the purpose behind the election to be held unilaterally by the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group.

In fact, a general and free election is the most correct formula for the settlement of the Cambodian problem through peaceful means. Until now, all Cambodian parties, including the Heng Samrin party itself, have agreed on the holding of a free election in Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to freely choose the regime they want. But, a genuinely and correctly free election can be held only within the framework of a government or a regime which has genuine sovereignty and independence.

An election within the framework of a foreign lackey regime which does not enjoy independence is only the foreigners' political maneuver to prop up their puppet regime in a victimized country. Likewise, the election that the Heng Samrin regime plans to hold unilaterally within 3 months after September is not a correct election. In fact, the Heng Samrin regime is a regime installed by Vietnam. It is an illegal regime which does not enjoy independence and sovereignty. Thus, we would like to ask this question: Can the illegal Heng Samrin regime hold an election to appoint a legal government in Cambodia?

No citizen can express his real opinion under the Vietnamese communist regime. Likewise, the election in Cambodia under the Heng Samrin regime—a communist regime from head to toe—cannot be called a free election. For this reason, Hun Sen's boastful statement that the Cambodian people will enjoy the full freedom in the election is just sugar-coated boasting.

In sum, the election under the Heng Samrin regime not only is not a free election but is also an attempt by Vietnam and its puppets to further strengthen the Vietnamese colonial regime in Cambodia.

In such an election, the Cambodian people will be unable to express their real opinion and will be forced to make a decision which runs counter to their aspiration.

The VOK which represents the Cambodian people's opinion strongly condemns the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group's election which runs counter to the will of the Cambodian people in general and betrays the interests of the Cambodian nation.

### **Son Sann Leaves To Join Sihanouk in Jakarta**

*BK0105071989 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 May 89*

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] and prime minister of the Cambodian Coalition Government, said that all Cambodian factions must consider first of all the question of peace in Cambodia and refrain from thinking only of the interests of their own groups and personal power in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem for the Cambodian people.

This remark was made by His Excellency Son Sann in an interview with the radio Voice of the Khmer and a Cambodian television team from California, the United States, yesterday, 1 day before he left Bangkok for Jakarta where he would join Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in the talks with Hun Sen.

His Excellency Son Sann said that the Cambodian people are now living in utter poverty and misery and that the leaders of all parties should not forget about that.

Asked whether the forces of the KPNLF can withstand other factions if a civil war breaks out following a Vietnamese pullout, His Excellency Son Sann said the KPNLF forces will join hands with another group of nationalist forces—namely, the Sihanoukist National Army—should any communist faction seize power through military means.

His Excellency Son Sann today led a KPNLF delegation to attend the Jakarta meeting.

### **Indonesia**

#### **Alatas Confers With India's Natwar Singh**

*BK3004062089 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 30 Apr 89*

[Text] Indonesia and India have agreed to forward a proposal to (?Indochina) concerning the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in September this year under the supervision of an international peace-keeping force, which was established in 1954.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said this last night after meeting with the Indian minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, at Alatas' residence. Mr Natwar Singh arrived in Jakarta yesterday [29 April] for a 3-day visit to Indonesia, among other things to present India's opinion concerning efforts toward the resolution of the Cambodia issue.

Phnom Penh (?leader) Hun Sen is expected to meet with Prince Sihanouk, who is scheduled to fly in today for a 4-day visit to Indonesia. The Cambodian leader will meet with Hun Sen in an effort to resolve the Cambodia problem.



**Commentary Hails Quayle Visit; Cites Benefits**  
*BK0105020889 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian*  
*0000 GMT 1 May 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle is scheduled to meet President Suharto at Merdeka Palace this morning. In addition to meeting Vice President Sudharmono, the U.S. guest will also meet this afternoon Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, ministers in charge of economic affairs, the defense and security minister, the House of Representative leadership, and the state minister for research and technology.

It is obvious from these meetings that the number two man of the new U.S. Administration will get first-hand information on the development of Indonesian-U.S. bilateral relations as well as various regional and international issues. Similarly, Vice President Dan Quayle's presence will enable the Indonesian leaders to get information on the policies of the new U.S. Administration on bilateral relations as well as various regional and international issues. Accordingly, in our opinion, the U.S. vice president's visit is significant for Indonesia. There will be at least two benefits we can reap from this visit.

First, the visit will provide a stronger basis for the enhancement of Indonesian-U.S. relations and cooperation, particularly in the economic and technological fields. The superpower is in fact capable of increasing its investments in Indonesia. Such opportunities are wide open because Indonesia expects investments to reach 239 trillion rupiah during the fifth 5-year development plan. This investment volume is designed to reach an annual 5-percent growth rate, create jobs, and increase the export of industrial products. Similarly, in the trade field, Vice President Dan Quayle's visit will help open wider U.S. markets for Indonesian products, or in other words, abolish trade restrictions. Another hope will be the enhancement of technological cooperation between the two countries. Not only is Indonesia a developing country, but it is also in the process of industrialization, which certainly requires various forms of technology. The United States, as a technological nation, can undertake greater cooperation in this field, too. This will be the first mutual benefit that we want to reap from Vice President Dan Quayle's visit to Indonesia.

The second benefit of the visit will be the strengthening of U.S. contributions toward the political settlement of the Cambodian issue.

**Suharto Receives Quayle, Prince Sihanouk**  
*BK0105084189 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian*  
*0700 GMT 1 May 89*

[Text] President Suharto received a courtesy call from visiting U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle at the Merdeka Palace presidential office in Jakarta this morning. The meeting was followed by a private talk between the two leaders. The talk lasted for about 1 and 1/2 hours.

Following the meeting with President Suharto, Dan Quayle held talks with Vice President Sudharmono at the vice presidential office at Merdeka Selatan Road.

President Suharto, after meeting with U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, received Cambodian resistance leader Prince Sihanouk, following which both held a private meeting. The two meetings between President Suharto and U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, and between President Suharto and Sihanouk are explained by Minister State Secretary Mardiono.

[Begin Mardiono recording] This morning President Suharto held two meetings, the first was with U.S. Vice President and the second was with Prince Sihanouk. With Dan Quayle, President Suharto discussed bilateral relations between the two countries, and regional issues. President Suharto explained the background of our people's way of thinking in the field of development and efforts to expand relations with other countries. President Suharto also explained Indonesia's concept on national defense in relation to regional defense. He also explained to the U.S. vice president the stages of national development up to the current stage. The U.S. vice president expressed high appreciation for Indonesia's current achievement in national development. Speaking on developments in Cambodia, the U.S. vice president expressed United States support for measures taken by ASEAN in assisting the Cambodian people solve their problem.

During the meeting with Prince Sihanouk, both exchanged ideas on further measures to be taken in the framework of solving the Cambodian issue, particularly as a follow up from the outcome of the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2]. [end recording]

**Alatas, Quayle Discuss Cambodian Issue**  
*BK0105091289 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian*  
*0700 GMT 1 May 89*

[Text] During his meeting with Foreign Minister Ali Alatas at the State Guesthouse in Jakarta today, U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle asked Indonesia's perception on efforts to solve the Cambodian issue. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas gave his guest an outlook of the second Jakarta informal meeting, JIM 2, and the planned meeting between Sihanouk and Hun Sen in Jakarta.

[Begin Alatas recording] So I gave a little outlook of what happened during the JIM 2 in which there were still great differences in the positions of the four warring Cambodian factions themselves. As a result we had to delay the JIM 2 for 4 months, to give the four factions time to settle problems which are usually referred to as internal aspects. In view of that Indonesia welcomes and highly hopes that the meeting between Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle also discussed the East Timor issue apart from the Cambodian issue. Ali Alatas said that a tripartite dialogue under the auspices of the UN secretary general made no progress because of the lack of a firm decision from Portugal. As for Indonesia, the East Timor issue has been internally settled while at the United Nations, Indonesia is always ready to hold dialogue with the UN secretary general or Portugal to seek a way out. However, obviously, the way out must be based on the fact that the East Timor people have made up their minds.

#### **Vice President Sudharmono Meets Quayle**

BK0105092689 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0758 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] Jakarta, May 1 (OANA-ANTARA)—Vice President Sudharmono firmly stated here Monday that Indonesia is determined to eradicate corruption, inefficiency and abuse of power in the future.

The vice president made the statement during his meeting with visiting U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle.

Dan Quayle, his wife Marilyn Quayle and party arrived here on Sunday night for a three-day official visit to Indonesia.

"Actually, the Indonesian Government has been launching efforts to eradicate inefficiency and abuse of power since several years ago," Vice President Sudharmono was quoted as saying by Drs. Sumadi, spokesman of the vice president's office.

Therefore, Sudharmono said, the corruption, inefficiency and abuse of power cases were problems not to be worried about.

According to Sumadi, Vice President Sudharmono's statement was issued to answer Dan Quayle's question on whether the corruption and inefficiency are still posing a big problem for Indonesia.

In this connection, Vice President Sudharmono said that Indonesia and the United States might establish a technical cooperation in the field of management in the framework of improving the managerial skill of the state officials.

During the 45-minute meeting, Vice President Sudharmono also briefed his guest on the implementation of control system in Indonesia.

Answering a press question, the spokesman said that the two leaders didn't take up human rights issue.

The meeting between Vice President Sudharmono and Vice President Dan Quayle took place after the U.S. Vice President held a meeting with President Suharto at the Merdeka Presidential Palace.

Meanwhile, in a breakfast meeting with the American Chamber of Commerce (AmCham) here Monday morning, Vice President Dan Quayle said that he was very impressed by Indonesia's economic progress and had praise for Jakarta's policy of deregulating its economy to give the private sector greater scope, as well as moves to meet U.S. concerns over the protection of intellectual property rights.

U.S. commercial ties with Southeast Asia were increasingly important, he said, noting the growing amount of trade across the Pacific.

He also said that the U.S. Government is firmly opposed to protectionist measures and is committed to doing everything possible to ensure the continuation of a free multilateral trading system.

"The administration is not only non-protectionist but is pursuing a policy of opening markets," Quayle said.

"There is always that fear that the issue may be exploited for political expediency but ... we want to see a fair and level playing field" in trade which "is beneficial to all," he said. Quayle, his wife Marilyn and party, who arrived here late Sunday from Australia on a two-day visit, were ushered into the hotel banquet room by a troupe of young Indonesian dancers to the sounds of a traditional Gamelan orchestra.

He is also scheduled to meet Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk later Monday. The prince arrived in Jakarta Sunday for talks with Kampuchean Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Quayle leaves here Tuesday for Singapore and Thailand, his last stop on a 10-day Asian tour.

#### **Discuss Textile, Palm Oil Exports**

BK0105095689 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0916 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] Jakarta, May 1 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia has asked the United States to reduce import barriers against the country's textile exports and integrate its Multi Fibre Arrangement (MFA) into the General Agreement on Trade And Tariff (GATT).

Trade Minister Arifin Siregar stated this to reporters with other ministers concerned on economic, financial and industrial affairs after meeting with U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle here on Monday.

"Indonesia is still concern over its textile exports although the U.S. Government has expressed its disagreement with the Congress proposals concerning limitation of U.S. textile imports", Arifin Siregar said.

Congress has proposed that textile imports be hampered to the U.S.

About the MFA Arifin Siregar said that the system should have been wiped out and, in stages, integrated into the GATT.

The U.S. vice president has expressed his appreciation to the Indonesian proposal, Siregar said.

State Minister for National Development Planning Saleh Afiff said that Agriculture Minister Wardoyo had talked about the U.S. campaign against palm oil, which he considered very disadvantageous to Indonesia.

The U.S. Government did not agree with the campaign and has decided to omit the label on the cholesterol danger of the commodity.

Saleh Afiff said Indonesia had also asked for special soft loans which may be disbursed within a year.

Indonesia will also ask for distribution of the soft loans to other countries, he added.

Tourism, Post and Telecommunication Minister Susilo Sudarman, and Central Bank Governor Adrienus Mooy attended the meeting.

## Laos

### Lao Trade Union Congress Held in Vientiane

#### Report on Opening

BK2904132189 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT  
29 Apr 89

[Text] Vientiane, April 27 (KPL)—The Congress Second of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions [LFTU] was opened here on April 26 with the participation of 280 delegates representing 80,000 Lao trade unionists across the country.

Guests of honour present at the opening ceremony of the congress were Comrade Kayson Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC], chairman of the Council of Ministers, full and alternate members of the Politburo of the LPRP CC, secretaries of the LPRP CC, Vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, Maichantan Sengmani, Oudom Khatthi-nga and Somlat Chanthamat. Over 90 representatives of Buddhist monks, mass organizations, intellectuals, national heroes, outstanding workers also attended the ceremony.

Seventeen delegations from fraternal and friendly countries also attended the congress.

Acting president of the LFTU Mr Bounthan Souvanna-souk presented a political report consisting of two parts: The assessment of the implementation of the resolutions of the First LFTU Congress, and the orientations, duties of the Lao trade union movement from now to the next congress.

The participants also heard the speech delivered by General Secret Kayson Phomvihane. He highly valued the achievements scored by Lao working people since the First Congress of the LFTU.

General Secretary Kayson Phomvihane made some suggestions on future duties and tasks of the trade union in accordance with the spirit of all-round national restructuring. He stressed on the LFTU's efforts in consolidating its role in the restructuring campaign, emulation campaign, educating and upgrading workers' skills as well as expanding its role in the international arena.

Kayson Phomvihane also spoke of the situation under which the restructuring movement is taking place in Laos: its shortcomings and favourable conditions. In this connection, he urged the trade union organizations at all levels to be more active in implementing the restructuring policy. In this course, he said the trade union must organize and encourage Lao workers and labouring people to turn to grass-roots in rural areas in the interests of the successful agricultural production in 1989 and the effective implementation of the second five-year plan.

After the speech by the general secretary, Lao and foreign delegates took turn to deliver speeches.

#### Congress Closes 28 April

BK2904124889 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT  
29 Apr 89

[Text] Vientiane, April 29 (KPL)—The congress 2 of the Lao Federation of Trade Union [LFTU] successfully wound up here on April 28 after three days of sitting.

During the deliberations, the participants heard and discussed a political report of the executive committee of the LFTU.

Comrade Kayson Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC] also delivered a speech and made some suggestions to the participants.

The congress has adopted new regulations of the LFTU coming into force from April 28, 1980.

Some Lao and foreign delegates to this congress also addressed speeches.



A new Executive Board of the LFTU CC consisting of 27 members and a five-member standing committee were also elected. Mr. Bounthan Souvannasouk and Miss Amphon-nali Keola were elected president and vice president of the Executive Board respectively. The average age of the new Executive Board is 43, ranging from 34 to 51.

Guests of honor to the closing ceremony were General Secretary Kayson Phomvihan, full and alternate Politburo members of the LPRP CC, secretaries of the LPRP CC: Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, Maichantan Sengmani, Oudom Khatthi-nga, Somlat Chanthamat and others.

### **PASASON Marks May Day Celebration**

BK0105061589 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0000 GMT 1 May 89

[PASASON 1 May editorial: "Promoting And Expanding 1 May Spirit, Let the Lao Working Class And Laboring People March Forward"]

[Text] Today, once again, our Lao multiethnic working class and laboring people are proud and elated to celebrate, together with the working class and laboring peoples throughout the world, the 103d anniversary of the International Labor Day—1 May—which is regarded as the day of international solidarity for the working class and laboring people who have struggled against imperialism for peace, democracy, and social progress.

On 1 May 1886 or 103 years ago, some 180,000 workers in Chicago, the United States, rose up and fought to demand wage increases and an 8-hour daily workday. The struggle was violently suppressed by the administration. As a result, hundreds of the workers were killed or wounded, and many trade union leaders were arrested and executed. However, following the struggle, the capitalists were compelled to accept the workers' demands. Since then, 1 May has been regarded as the sacred day of commemoration that has encouraged the spirit of the working class and laboring peoples throughout the world to struggle for rights to welfare, democracy, and social justice.

Over the past more than 1 century, the working class and laboring peoples all over the world have scored outstanding heroic deeds in fulfilling their historic cause. They have ushered in a new, historic era of civilization. At present, the international workers movement has been extensively developed and expanded. Many movements of the struggle have emerged and become allied. These movements have now become a vigorous force.

In our country, over the past year, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], our multiethnic workers and laboring people have also achieved successes in many fields in the cause of national defense socioeconomic building and development. They have particularly upheld the spirit of revolutionary perseverance and have resolutely switched to the new economic management mechanism. The

implementation of the new mechanism has brought about the promotion and encouragement of the spirit of self-mastery and initiatives, and subsequently the labor productivity and production efficiency have been gradually increased. In the movement, many leading units and individuals have taken model roles and initiatives in their livelihood in a new way. They have also positively contributed to the common struggle of the working class and laboring peoples throughout the world.

We commemorate the May Day this year with a specially profound significance, because it is held at a time when the Federation of Lao Trade Unions has just closed, with a glorious success, the second national congress of its representatives. This year, we also celebrate the occasion amid an atmosphere in which our entire party, Army, and people are striving to score great achievements in the production season in accordance with the resolution of the seventh plenary session of the party Central Committee.

To bring into full play the significance, to make the 1 May spirit last forever in the revolutionary cause of the working class, to make ever more efficient contributions to the common struggle of the working class and laboring peoples throughout the world, and to help the Lao multiethnic working class and laboring people to mature, develop, and march forward to achieving a new quality to be capable of making ever more and greater contributions to the common victory of the entire country, our Lao working class and laboring people must vigorously enhance the 1 May spirit and promote and expand the workers' roles. In particular, in the immediate future, concentration must be put on the following tasks:

- Educate and train workers and laboring people to maintain a lofty spirit of patriotism in a close relation with socialism;
- Increasingly raise, to an ever higher level, the understanding in the political, ideological, cultural, scientific, and technical fields;
- Broaden emulation campaigns, under various forms, in carrying out business production;
- Step up implementing regulations and discipline in engaging in labor;
- Strive to switch from old viewpoints and old mechanism to new viewpoints and new mechanism;
- Pay attention to improving the living conditions of workers and state employees and protecting and maintaining their just rights and interests;
- Persuade and rally all patriotic classes and multiethnic laboring people to firmly consolidate and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance;
- Strive to correctly implement the foreign policy of the party and state with a view to strengthening and increasing, ever more efficiently, the international solidarity and cooperation; and
- Attentively consolidate, perfect, and strengthen the trade union organizations at various levels, both in terms of quantity and quality, in accordance with the new viewpoints.

Under the LPRP's clear-sighted leadership, let our multi-ethnic working class and laboring people throughout the country march forward to fulfill their noble, glorious cause.

Long live the 1 May spirit!

**Joint Trade Company Established With Soviets**  
*BK2904131789 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
*0000 GMT 27 Apr 89*

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 April, the Lao Import-Export Company signed an agreement with Vostok Enterprise of the USSR for the establishment of the first Lao-Soviet joint trade company in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Under the agreement, the joint trade company will require \$1 million capital fund, 90 percent of which will come from the Soviet side.

This company will supply the Lao market with goods from the Soviet Union and third countries. In addition it will help Laos expand and process export goods such as coffee, peanuts, spices, wood, and forestry and herbal products.

Signing the agreement for the Lao side was Somchai Sitthinolada, director of the Lao Company for Import and Export, and (Bokset), deputy director of the Soviet enterprise, for the Soviet side. Comrade Somchai Sitthinolada said that the setting up of the company will benefit efforts to strengthen and expand economic relations between the two countries.

**Philippines**

✓ **Affect of Aquino's U.S. Visit on Soviet Ties**  
*HK0105103589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY*  
*INQUIRER in English 1 May 89 pp 1, 10*

[Text] President Aquino's planned visit to the United States late this year may have adverse implications on Philippine diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, according to senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

"The decision to visit the U.S. is uncalled for," a senior diplomat said. "The President said she wanted to limit her trips and that's why she turned down the Moscow trip this year."

"That's not kind enough," he added.

"The Soviets might think that the Americans pressured her into postponing her trip to Moscow."

About two weeks ago, Ms. Aquino was reported to be planning a second visit to the United States some time this year to muster support for the \$10-billion Philippine

Aid Plan. The announcement apparently caught Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus unawares. He said there was no invitation from the U.S. government for Ms. Aquino to make another state visit.

But Ms. Aquino, who was in the U.S. in September 1986, said she had indeed been extended an invitation to go to Washington DC by U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt.

Earlier, Ms. Aquino accepted an official invitation to visit Moscow some time this year. And Manglapus was scheduled to fly to the Soviet capital this month to prepare for the visit scheduled for October.

But Ms. Aquino decided to postpone the Moscow trip, saying she wanted to limit her foreign trips this year. She has, however, confirmed that she would be visiting Paris in July.

Macapanton Abbas, the private lawyer of Ambassador to Moscow Alejandro Melchor Jr., also said the Soviet would be disappointed by the postponement of Ms. Aquino's visit to Moscow, particularly in the light of her decision to go Washington.

Melchor and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze were reportedly deep in the preparations for the planned visit when Ms. Aquino decided to postpone it.

Abbas said the Soviets might suspect that Ms. Aquino was asked by the U.S. to postpone her Moscow trip, like in the recent case of 36 South Korean businessmen who cancelled their planned visit to the Soviet Union allegedly because of U.S. pressure.

"Probably the President is going to the U.S. because of Vice President Salvador Laurel's visit," Abbas said. "What is she going there for, [to] clarify what Laurel told the Americans?"

Laurel, whose relations with the administration are not too cordial, was in the U.S. capital recently, and there were unconfirmed reports that he had a secret meeting with President Bush.

**Platt Called CIA Agent; Recall Demanded**  
*HK0105112189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company*  
*DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 1 May 89*

[Text] In his speech before the Filipino Federation of Workers, Senator Wigberto Tanada today demanded the recall of U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt on the grounds that Platt is a CIA agent. Tanada claimed that the CIA is instigating a civil war in our country.

Meanwhile, speaking to members of the National Spirit of Filipino Workers at T. Kalaw Street, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile called for the establishment of a coalition government, as well as demanding the resignation of President Aquino and her cabinet. Enrile's call was supported by opposition leader Homobono Adaza.

**Two of Aquino's Security Guards Slain**  
*HK0105020789 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 30 Apr 89*

[Text] Two soldiers assigned with the Presidential Security Group [PSG] were slain in an ambush in Paco, Manila, yesterday [30 April]. The suspects were six youths who claimed to be NPA [New People's Army] armed with .45-caliber pistols. [as heard] Homicide investigators said the victims were with another soldier, who managed to jump out of their jeep and seek cover as the suspects approached the vehicle and fired on them. The victims, Corporals Troy Lampresa and Tromento Rebrina, were in their military jeep with PFC Arturo Raporo when they were ambushed as the vehicle steered to turn right at Santo Sepulchro in Paz Street, Paco. Sergeant Rodolfo Villanueva, also of the PSG, was walking on Paz Street when confronted with the ambush. He fired at the suspects, but it was not clear if he hit any of the six armed youths. Villanueva and Raporo were not hurt. The suspects commandeered a passenger jeepney, then hailed a truck near the PNR [Philippine National Railways] terminal in Paco.

✓ **Thousands Rally Over Aquino Position on Wages**  
*HK0105084389 Hong Kong AFP in English 0824 GMT  
1 May 89*

[Text] Manila, May 1 (AFP)—Thousands of workers took to the streets here Monday after President Corazon Aquino failed to satisfy Philippine labour unions' demands for a general wage hike, police and eye-witnesses said.

Riot police surrounded the presidential palace and the U.S. Embassy as protestors carrying red banners and placards took to major streets in the early afternoon, hours after Mrs. Aquino met with labor leaders, witnesses said.

She told the labor leaders there was pressure for an increase in domestic oil fuel prices and added that she could not rule out the possibility of price increases on other commodities.

But she denied suggestions that these developments had been triggered by loan conditions imposed on the government by the International Monetary Fund.

Mrs. Aquino maintained the administration's offer of a 15-peso (70-cent) increase in the daily minimum wage for industrial workers in Manila, half what conservative and left-wing unions are demanding. Congress still has to pass the administration's proposal.

Manila workers are entitled to a minimum wage of 64 pesos (three dollars) a day, but unions complain that many firms do not pay this amount. The minimum wages are lower outside the capital.

Crispin Beltran, chairman of the left-wing May First Movement (KMU), told reporters Mrs. Aquino's announcement "puts pressure on us to launch a general industrial strike."

Police said about 10,000 marchers later gathered at Rizal Park. The peaceful rally was organized by the KMU, which called for a march on the presidential palace here later Monday.

"Much as this government would have wanted fully to accede to your demands, we are, at this time, unable to do so," Mrs. Aquino told union leaders, adding that their demand would "drive up prices beyond our control and reduce prospects for employment."

Mrs. Aquino said that while she ordered three oil price rollbacks in 1988, "oil prices abroad have gone up, putting pressure to increase oil prices in our country."

She said she had asked government agencies to look at ways in which a price increase could be postponed.

"I cannot promise that there will be no price hikes. But I shall seize every opportunity to cushion the adverse impact of any price increase on our people."

The state-owned electric utility wants to increase power rates this month and local oil companies want fuel prices increased by August. The government has also approved fare hikes in domestic shipping.

Mr. Beltran said the KMU had not set a date for a general strike, but said it would probably start after Mrs. Aquino announces domestic oil price hikes.

"Our position will be 30 pesos or nothing at all," said Democrito Mendoza, head of the conservative Trade Unions Congress of the Philippines after he and other labor leaders had breakfast with Mrs. Aquino at the presidential palace.

Mrs. Aquino told the labor leaders that "one of the issues that has divided and disturbed us" was Manila's memorandum of economic policy which it submitted to the IMF in March as a condition for a 1.3 billion-dollar standby facility.

She said the memorandum had been "given varying interpretations which unsettled our countrymen. I would like to stress that I will never sacrifice our progress just to please our foreign creditors."

Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod said in an open letter to Mrs. Aquino in March that the program meant raises in power, water and possibly port services rates and an increase in the distribution price of rice, along with increases in transport fares and prices of other basic commodities.



She alleged that the program did not allow the government flexibility "to make the adjustments less objectionable to the public" and it should therefore be prepared to face "political difficulties" which the program could generate.

✓ **Uncle Sam Effigies Carried**

HK0105092589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 1 May 89

[Excerpts] We are presently at Quirino Grandstand, where we can see a huge number of workers here watching programs going on at the moment. We note that the workers who marched from Rotonda earlier were carrying effigies of Uncle Sam, and we wonder if they will burn these effigies when they proceed to Mendiola later. They usually burn them after or during their programs.

Meanwhile, we understand that many policemen from the Western Police District are deployed around the U.S. Embassy, and thus very few of them are here in Quirino Grandstand in Rizal Park. It seems that most of the policemen in Manila are stationed at Mendiola Bridge and the U.S. Embassy, and very few are deployed here. Most of those here are simply monitoring the proceedings and making sure that peace and order are maintained.

Thus far, we are not certain how long the demonstration will last. We understand that from Quirino Grandstand the demonstrators will march to Mendiola Bridge, but the program here is still going on. According to the demonstrators' program of activities for the day, they are to leave the park at exactly 1630 and move toward Mendiola Bridge near Malacanang Palace. However, the program here started late, at 1500, and so we are not sure whether the workers will go to Mendiola at exactly 1630. [passage omitted]

This is Jennifer Postigo reporting for DZRH News from the Quirino Grandstand, Manila.

✓ **Tear Gas, Batons Used**

HK0105101589 Hong Kong AFPO in English  
1010 GMT 1 May 89

[Text] Manila, May 1 (AFP)—Police fired tear gas and baton-charged thousands of Filipino workers demonstrating for higher wages here, witnesses said.

The demonstrators, estimated by police at about 25,000, hurled back tear gas canisters and threw stones at rows of riot police, they added.

The demonstrators got into a shoving match with about a hundred riot policemen who had been guarding the U.S. Embassy, beside a seaside park where the militants had been holding a rally, witnesses said.

The workers had planned to march on the embassy on their way to the presidential palace across town to continue their protest.

There were no immediate reports of injuries.

✓ **Religious Group Urges End to Political Killings**

HK0105104989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
INQUIRER in English 30 Apr 89 pp 1, 11

[By Nimfa Rueda]

[Text] An influential Church group yesterday called for an end to political killings committed by government forces and communist rebels in the course of the insurgency war.

The Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines (AMRSP), in a statement issued yesterday, also urged President Aquino to abandon her "total war" policy and the New People's Army [NPA] rebels to end their insurgency.

The association appealed to the U.S. government to stop interfering in the country's affairs through the so-called low intensity conflict (LIC) it is allegedly promoting in the Philippines.

LIC is said to be a war strategy, designed by the U.S. after its Vietnam experience, to create conflict in Third World countries without the direct involvement of the U.S. military.

The AMRSP asked the President to desist from her "total war" policy which has been blamed for the deteriorating human rights situation in the country.

It said the military should "submit itself to civilian rule, respect our democratic Constitution and cease its terroristic activities."

The AMRSP also called on the National Democratic Front (NDF) and the NPA to lay down their arms and "join in efforts to build a free, participative democratic society."

"We cannot condone the use of violence by the NPA, nor can we accept uncritically their communist ideology," it added.

The statement—which presented the strongest position ever taken by the largely conservative association—was supported by the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines (CBCP).

Bishop Teodoro Bacani, CBCP spokesman, said the statement was "well-balanced...and deserves to be heeded by the people."

"We should all together shape the non-violent ways of solving the problems of our society," Bacani told the INQUIRER.

Bacani said military men should respect human rights and "act as servants of the people" and the rebels should "desist from violence" and surrender.

The association, which represents 89 congregations of priests, nuns and brothers, held an emergency meeting Wednesday to reflect on the recent killings of Fr. Dionisio Malalay, parish priest of Tabina, Zamboanga del Sur, lay leader Rufino Rivera, Protestant pastor Zenaido Roillo, and U.S. Army Col. James Rowe of the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group.

The killers of Malalay, Rivera and Roillo were believed to be either soldiers or members of para-military units. Communist insurgents have owned responsibility for the slaying of Rowe.

"Let us respect life! Let us condemn violence! Let us work together for peace based on justice," said the AMRSP statement signed by Sr. Leontina Castillo, OSA [expansion unknown], and La Salle Bro. Rafael Donato, chairpersons of the association.

Meanwhile, the Department of National Defense [DND] and the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] in a joint statement, denied that the government has a total war policy.

"Such policy has never been declared by President Aquino nor the DND and the AFP. What the government has is a total-approach strategy to the insurgency problem," the statement said.

It said the approach is a combination of economic development, reestablishment of democratic institutions, political stability, educational growth and social assistance, "enhanced with military action."

**Military Says No Death Squads in Central Luzon**  
*HK0105121589 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 1 May 89*

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] A spokesman for the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] regional command in Central Luzon has denied the existence of death squads in the area. Newspaper reports claimed that the AFP has death squads charged with the killing of suspected communist rebels or their supporters.

[Begin spokesman recording in English] The Armed Forces in general and the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] in the region in particular will definitely not tolerate any alleged death squads to exist in the region because we are after the upholding of human rights. [end recording]

## Thailand

### Activities, Comments of Prince Sihanouk

#### Chatchai Hosts Luncheon

*BK3004041489 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 29 Apr 89*

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan hosted a luncheon in honor of Democratic Kampuchea President Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique at Government House at 1200 today. The prime minister delivered a speech on the occasion, saying he was honored to welcome Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique. The prime minister said that Prince Norodom Sihanouk's visit to Thailand took place at an appropriate time, considering the current changes in Southeast Asia. This region has been faced with conflicts and chaos for dozens of years, but at present Southeast Asia is following the path of peace and the establishment of good relations among countries in the region. The Cambodian people are also beginning to see the light of peace.

The prime minister went on to say that without firmness and confidence, peace and freedom will not occur. Over the past 10 years, we have seen the firmness and confidence of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in fighting, together with the Cambodian people, for the independence and sovereignty of his country. There must be an international unit to supervise Vietnam's complete troop withdrawal from Cambodia by September this year and a guarantee that all Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn. The total Vietnamese troop withdrawal will facilitate a political settlement in Cambodia.

The prime minister said that at present we have entered a process of negotiations and that Prince Norodom Sihanouk's role is considered vital in efforts for national reconciliation of the Cambodian people. Permanent peace will be restored in Cambodia only when Vietnam withdraws its troops from Cambodia.

The prime minister concluded by saying that the Thai Government will continue to support the efforts of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The Thai Government hopes that the spirit of compromise and generosity of the prince will be able to make the Cambodian factions reconcile, so that peace, freedom and prosperity will be restored in Cambodia and for the Cambodian people.

#### Chatchai Asked To Host Meeting

*BK3004053389 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Apr 89 pp 1-2*

[Excerpts] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, apparently impressed with the red-carpet treatment given to him and his frank discussion with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, yesterday asked that Thailand host a meeting of the four rival Khmer factions to resolve the Kampuchea conflict.

Sihanouk made the request impromptu right after ending his prepared speech at a lunch hosted in his honour by the premier at Government House.

The prince proposed that the meeting of the four factions follow his meeting with Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnam-installed People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK), scheduled for May 2-3 in Jakarta.

"Your excellency is the right man, and the government of Thailand is the right state to help us solve the problem between Kampuchea and Vietnam as well as problems among us," Sihanouk said.

He said all the Kampuchean factions, three in the resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] which Sihanouk is heading and the other in Phnom Penh, have trust and confidence in the Thai premier.

Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani said Sihanouk had asked Chatchai to chair the proposed meeting.

Chatchai, according to Suwit, declined to accept the proposal because he prefers to continue full support for the leading roles played by Indonesia and France.

An informed source said Sihanouk's proposal could mark a significant shift from his sceptical attitude toward the premier.

Sihanouk previously appeared upset with the premier's initiative toward Indochina, especially his direct talks with Phnom Penh's Prime Minister Hun Sen in Bangkok in January.

"He apparently changed his attitude because of the red-carpet welcome given to him and his frank talks with General Chatchai," said the source who asked not to be named.

Suwit said Sihanouk told Chatchai, during the 60-minute meeting which was postponed since February because of Hun Sen's visit, of the two most intertwined concerns: the Vietnamization of Kampuchea and the effectiveness of an international verification of the pull-out of Vietnamese troops and the control of the volatile Kampuchean situation. [passage omitted]

In his prepared speech, the prince outlined a five-point proposal, slightly watered down from his previous stand.

But in a softening of his stand, the prince said in the prepared statement that he could accept a deal with the Vietnamese and the PRK if the latter agreed to take three out of the five points.

One of the two negotiable points is the call for the establishment of an International Peace Keeping Force (IPKF), which Vietnam and the PRK have earlier

rejected out of hand. Unlike the previous demand that the IPKF must be commissioned with UN blessing, the prince said that it could be formed by the International Conference in Paris.

Other negligible [as published] demand is only a general call for a neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea.

The points which Sihanouk said he could not drop call for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops to be controlled and verified by the International Control Commission, and the dismantling of both the PRK and the CGDK, recognized by the UN at present. The latter is apparently the most sticking obstacle to a Kampuchean settlement.

The prince said unless Hun Sen accepted the specific three out of the five points, the outcome of the Jakarta negotiations would be negative.

Suwit said at the meeting before the lunch, Chatchai voiced his idea about the steps which could be taken in a political settlement to restore peace, independence and neutrality for Kampuchea:

- A consensus survey to find out the exact number of voters, through which illegal Vietnamese immigrants will be screened out.

- A scheduled ceasefire to maintain order in the aftermath of Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

- An internationally-accepted mechanism to verify the troop withdrawal, probably in the form of an International Control Committee.

In his luncheon speech, Chatchai said there were signs of progress because the resistance forces and sponsors have been united and stood firm in their opposition to foreign aggression.

Prince Sihanouk's contributions to a "serious process of negotiations" is vital, the premier said.

He also pledged continued Thai support, firm and steadfast, for the prince and expressed hope that the spirit of "compromise and accommodation" would ultimately prevail among all the Kampuchean factions.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said it is hardly possible for him to predict the result of the Jakarta meeting now.

The two Khmer sides, he said, still stick to their respective fundamental positions.

The prince arrived here Friday evening and is scheduled to fly to Jakarta today. The prince accompanied by his wife Princess Monique were granted an audience by His Majesty the King and her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon at the Chitlada Palace yesterday evening.



### **Cambodian Issues Discussed**

BK2904130789 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
1200 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] Prime Minister's Office Spokesman Suwit Yotmani reported to newsmen at 1415 today on the result of the official consultations between Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan and CGDK President Prince Norodom Sihanouk. According to Suwit, Prince Sihanouk said he was impressed by the welcome given him by the Thai prime minister and thanked Thailand for help given to the Cambodian people over the past 10 years. He also appreciated the efforts made by Thailand to achieve peace, justice and independence for the Cambodian people. On the peace settlement of Cambodia, Prince Sihanouk said he has two worries. First is Vietnam's effort to assimilate Cambodia—there are currently in Cambodia about 100,000 Vietnamese soldiers, about 1 million Vietnamese settlers, and also about 1,000 Vietnamese soldiers disguised in Cambodian army uniforms. Another concern is how to effectively monitor the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia.

Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan, meanwhile, offered two suggestions to the prince. First, there should be a census immediately after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal to determine the exact number of eligible voters in Cambodia. This is to guarantee that elections are fair and honest according to the wishes of all parties. There should also be a timetable for the cease-fire prior to the Vietnamese troop pullout from Cambodia. Control and monitoring of the withdrawal should be the responsibility of the international control commission. However, the Hun Sen faction has rejected the role of the United Nations because the United Nations does not accord recognition to the Hun Sen government.

During today's consultations, Prince Norodom Sihanouk reported that President Mitterrand of France supported the idea of holding talks on the Cambodian problem to decide on the formation of the international committee to supervise the Vietnamese troop pullout from Cambodia. Gen Chatchai asked Prince Sihanouk about his plan and steps for peace in Cambodia, and suggested to Prince Sihanouk that a cease-fire should take place before the troop withdrawal. A cease-fire timetable should be worked out. There should also be checks to ensure that the pullout is genuine. An interim government of the four Khmer parties should also be formed. A population census must be conducted before the election. After the election, a four-party Cambodian government will be set up, with international recognition.

Prince Sihanouk agreed with the suggestions made by Gen Chatchai and thanked the Thai Government for the proposals. Prince Sihanouk said that the Thai prime minister is well loved by the Cambodian people and therefore should play a leading role in achieving a reconciliation among all Cambodian factions and help

them to achieve peace and justice and to help the Cambodian people regain their independence according to their aspirations. Prince Norodom Sihanouk suggested that Thailand should be a venue for a meeting of the four Cambodian factions. Gen Chatchai Chunhawan declined such a role. He said that Thailand already supported every meeting on Cambodia held in Jakarta, Indonesia. Thailand will also support a future meeting in Paris on Cambodia if there is such a meeting. He therefore said he saw no need for Thailand to act as another venue for meetings. However, he said, Thailand is ready to support meetings held at any place to seek a settlement to the Cambodian problem.

Prince Sihanouk is scheduled to travel to Jakarta for a meeting with Hun Sen and Son Sann on 2-3 May. On 4 May, the prince will return to Thailand for a visit to Cambodian refugees at the Site B Camp. He will be in Thailand until 17 May. On 15 May, the Thai prime minister will host a dinner for Prince Sihanouk at his Soi Ratchakhru residence.

### **Sihanouk Comments on Name Change**

BK2904130889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1233 GMT  
29 Apr 89

[By Michael Adler]

[Excerpt] Bangkok, April 29 (AFP)—A change of name by the Vietnam-backed Cambodian Government in Phnom Penh is not enough of a concession to make peace possible, Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Saturday.

He told Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan that upcoming peace talks on Cambodia will fail if the government of the Hanoi-backed People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) refuses to give up power ahead of elections.

"For us, the national Cambodian resistance, to join the framework of the illegal People's Republic of Kampuchea, even if it later changes its name, flag, national anthem and several articles of its constitution, would be like accepting the death of our country," Prince Sihanouk said.

If they did Cambodia would remain "a colony of Vietnam," he added.

Prince Sihanouk wants both Phnom Penh and the three-party resistance to be dissolved and for a new coalition to organize internationally supervised elections. He has said Phnom Penh cannot hold a fair ballot alone.

He also said that if the PRK refused to agree to international supervision of a "total and unconditional" withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, and the simultaneous dismantling of both its government and the resistance, the meeting in Jakarta and possible talks in Paris were "certain" to fail. [passage omitted]

### **Sihanouk Makes Departure Statement**

*BK3004083089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0815 GMT  
30 Apr 89*

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Bangkok, April 30 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk left here Sunday for talks with Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen in Jakarta, saying he was trying to bring the opposing Cambodian communist factions to compromise.

In a statement handed to the press on his departure, he said he wanted to arrange frank talks between Mr. Hun Sen and the Khmer Rouge resistance faction.

The Marxist Khmer Rouge, who make up the military muscle of the fragile tripartite guerrilla alliance headed by Prince Sihanouk, have categorically rejected any compromise with the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government.

For their part, Vietnam and Phnom Penh have constantly warned against a return to power of the Khmer Rouge, who were blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during their nearly four-year rule before their ouster by Hanoi's troops in January 1979.

The two non-communist resistance leaders, Prince Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann, are scheduled to meet Mr. Hun Sen in Jakarta Tuesday [2 May] and Wednesday, but Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan will not be present.

The crucial meetings will take place against the backdrop of Vietnam's announcement that it will withdraw all its troops from Cambodia by the end of September, and the Sino-Soviet summit May 15 between Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Last week Beijing also announced a second round of high-level talks between China and Vietnam the week before the summit.

China is the main military backer of the Cambodian guerrilla alliance, particularly the Khmer Rouge, whereas Moscow is the main provider of military and economic aid to Vietnam.

Prince Sihanouk declined to predict the outcome of his talks. "We must first see what Hun Sen has to say," he said.

Prince Sihanouk, here for talks with Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, also held talks Sunday with senior Japanese Foreign Ministry officials travelling with Premier Noboru Takeshita who is here on an official visit, Japanese sources said.

Prince Sihanouk has also suggested that all four Cambodian leaders meet in Bangkok after the Jakarta talks, "to bring to Bangkok Khieu Samphan, (representing) the Khmer Rouge, for a frank discussion with his mortal enemy Hun Sen," the statement said.

But Thai Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani said Saturday that Mr. Chatchai had turned down Prince Sihanouk's request for a follow-up meeting here, although he supported the Jakarta meeting and a proposed meeting between the four in Paris.

In his statement, Prince Sihanouk stressed that he still wanted France, which has offered to organise an international conference on Cambodia, "to play the biggest role, the principal role, in finding an equitable solution," to the 10-year-old Cambodian conflict.

"I maintain absolutely my support for the French plan, worked out at my request, comprising first of all round-table talks in Paris between the Cambodian factions and secondly an international conference," the statement said.

Prince Sihanouk has called for a simultaneous dismantling of the Phnom Penh government and the guerrilla alliance, but both Hanoi and Phnom Penh have rejected this, arguing that it would eventually lead to a return to power of "the genocidal Pol Pot clique."

Pol Pot headed the Khmer Rouge during its rule of Cambodia and is still believed to be in overall command.

Vietnam and Phnom Penh have also rejected Prince Sihanouk's demand that the United Nations supervise Vietnam's military withdrawal and subsequent general elections, because the United Nations recognises the resistance.

### **Sitthi Sees Sihanouk Off**

*BK3004144889 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5  
in Thai 1300 GMT 30 Apr 89*

[Text] President of the CGDK Prince Sihanouk has concluded his official visit to Thailand as a guest of the Thai Government and left today for Jakarta.

The prince, accompanied by Princess Monique, arrived at the Air Force Headquarters Airport at 1130 to board the royal flight TG 413 for Jakarta, Indonesia. They were seen off by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi and Khunying Thida Sawetsila and a number of dignitaries. After exchanging words of farewell, Prince Sihanouk and Foreign Minister Sitthi received salutes from soldiers of the Royal Thai Armed Forces. The national anthems of Democratic Kampuchea and Thailand were played respectively. Prince Sihanouk and Princess Monique then boarded the plane for Jakarta.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila gave an interview to newsmen at the airport.

[Begin recording] [Sitthi] I think that Prince Sihanouk wishes to know what proposals Hun Sen will have for him. He told me last night that he would do his best, but did not expect any agreement to be reached at this stage as there are still many more differences to be cleared up at future talks. But he said President Mitterrand of France told him that the more talks we have, the closer we are get to success.

[Reporter] Did Bangkok agree to hold a meeting?

[Sitthi] I don't think we have to hold a meeting for them. We should let Paris and Jakarta do it. We will carry the burden if we agree to hold a meeting.

[Reporter] Does it mean that we have rejected an appeal...

[Sitthi, interrupting] It was not a rejection, but we think what is going on is good already and we don't want to meddle in it. We just agreed to let them come here on a stopover. [end recording]

**Hun Sen To Stop Over, Meet Premier's Adviser**  
BK0105014189 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
1 May 89 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Hun Sen of Phnom Penh will stop over in Bangkok this morning for talks with an adviser to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan on what informed sources in Jakarta and Bangkok described as a possible "breakthrough" on the internal aspects of the Kampuchean conflict.

Kraisak Chunhawan, Chatchai's son and adviser, will meet Hun Sen who will be in transit at Don Muang Airport at 11 am on his way to Jakarta for a meeting with Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk who announced in Jakarta yesterday he would make some concessions to the Phnom Penh government in the hopes of settling the Kampuchean conflict.

The sources said Kraisak will seek Hun Sen's view on Sihanouk's proposal that Thailand should host a meeting of the four rival Khmer factions to resolve the conflict.

Hun Sen's stopover was arranged last weekend between Kraisak and a delegation of the Vietnam-backed People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) attending a regional symposium on Indochina in Bangkok.

Chatchai has agreed to meet Hun Sen on May 5-6 in Bangkok after his talks with Sihanouk in Jakarta. Hun Sen wants to discuss the outcome of the talks with Chatchai, the sources said. [passage omitted]

### Views Sihanouk's 'Concessions'

BK0105054289 Hong Kong *AFP* in English 0533 GMT  
1 May 89

[Text] Bangkok, May 1 (AFP)—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen said here Monday that apparent concessions by resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk may open the door to a settlement of his country's war.

Asked about a reported softening of the prince's demand that Mr. Hun Sen's government dismantle itself, the Phnom Penh premier said: "That is good and happy news. If it is true it could lead to a settlement, or at least a partial one."

Mr. Hun Sen was speaking to reporters on a transit stopover in Bangkok on his way to Jakarta for peace talks with Prince Sihanouk, leader of a United Nations-recognised tripartite resistance fighting the Phnom Penh government and its Vietnamese allies.

The prince, who left here Sunday after an official visit, said upon arriving in Jakarta that he was prepared to soften his stance on a demand that the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) be dismantled.

He also said he no longer insisted the United Nations send an armed force to monitor a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia and any peace agreement.

Mr. Hun Sen met here with Thai Prime Minister Chatchai's son and advisor Kraisak Chunhawan before leaving for Jakarta.

**Sitthi Meets Natwar Singh on Cambodian Issue**  
BK2804142189 Bangkok *Voice of Free Asia* in Thai  
1030 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Text] Information Department Director General and Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun held a weekly news briefing at the ministry today at 1500. The spokesman reported on the meeting between Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Indian Deputy Foreign Minister Natwar Singh at the ministry this morning. The Indian minister arrived from New Delhi at 0600 today, and will leave tonight for Jakarta.

[Begin Chet recording] Mr Natwar Singh reported to the foreign minister on his meeting with Vietnamese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in New Delhi before coming to Bangkok. He reported to Foreign Minister Sitthi on their exchange of views on the Cambodian problem, especially on the international conference on Cambodia, on components of the international control commission, and different views of various parties involved which will still have to be worked out later on.



The Indian deputy foreign minister will leave Bangkok tonight for Jakarta where he will meet Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen. Minister Natwar Singh will return from Jakarta for a stopover in Bangkok on 2 May, and will leave Bangkok on 3 May for New Delhi.

Besides the Cambodian problem, the visiting Indian deputy foreign minister and the Thai foreign minister discussed the first meeting of the Thai-Indian Joint Commission scheduled on 25-26 May in Bangkok. This commission has been set up in accordance with the agreement signed by the Thai and Indian foreign ministers during Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan's visit to India in March. [end recording]

Asked about the international conference on Cambodia, the director general of the Information Department told reporters:

[Begin Chet recording] The international conference on Cambodia was a proposal which came out after Nguyen Co Thach had a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. It was made public only a few days ago. Some countries also proposed holding an international conference on Cambodia. [end recording]

On Thailand's attitude about the international conference on Cambodia, Chet Sutcharitkun says:

[Begin Chet recording] There have been many questions asked me about Thailand's position on this. I would like to say that Thailand supports an international conference on Cambodia. But we think that, before holding such a conference, steps should be taken first for more consultations and agreements reached among the parties involved on various points and aspects of the Cambodian problem. Only under that condition will an international conference be successful. In short, there will be no arguments at the forum. Steps should be taken in order to reach agreements first on various aspects regarding the Cambodian peace settlement process before holding an international conference on Cambodia. [end recording]

#### **Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita Arrives**

BK2904143389 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
1300 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita arrived at 1750 today at Don Muang Airport. He was welcomed by Prime Minister General Chatchai and Khunying Bunruan Chunhawan.

The Japanese prime minister delivered an arrival statement saying that his visit is aimed at strengthening ties between Japan and the ASEAN bloc as a whole as well as promoting bilateral ties between Japan and each ASEAN member. Japan wants to play a contributive role in global development on the basis of the three following

principles—to promote cooperation for peace, to promote cultural ties, and to expand development assistance. ASEAN played a most important role in the region through its initiative for such cooperation.

The Japanese prime minister welcomed the prospect for an audience with their majesties the king and queen, and the consultations he will have with Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan on the future of ASEAN and the world.

#### **Lauds Regional Efforts**

BK3004151689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1459 GMT  
30 Apr 89

[Excerpts] Bangkok, April 30 (AFP)—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Sunday lauded the "far-sighted" policy of his Thai counterpart Chatchai Chunhawan in initiating economic cooperation with communist Indochina.

Mr. Takeshita said "a just solution to the Cambodian problem" is needed for this cooperation to grow, according to a text of his speech at a banquet with Mr. Chatchai released here.

Mr. Takeshita praised the Thai premier for "seeing far-sightedly the potential for Indochina-ASEAN economic cooperation, and your very important contribution to the search for a political settlement (in Cambodia)." [passage omitted]

Mr. Takeshita said the situation in Cambodia has meant great difficulties and hardship for Thailand, which as a "front-line state" has more than 300,000 displaced persons from Cambodia in its territory.

"Things have, however, begun to develop in recent months. It is needless to say that a crucial stage has been reached, one which may determine whether or not peace will be restored to Southeast Asia," the Japanese leader said.

Mr. Chatchai said in his speech at the banquet that Thailand hoped "the Cambodian parties would turn to each other to bring about the establishment of a national government."

Mr. Takeshita praised Thailand's efforts to have "consistently pursued sound economic policies, under the principles of the free and open market economy."

He expressed his gratitude on behalf of Japan to Thailand's king and queen for having sent their son, Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon, as their representative to attend the funeral of Japan's late Emperor Hirohito.

Mr. Takeshita arrived here Saturday for an official three-day visit on the first leg of his five-nation tour of Southeast Asia which will also take him to Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

**U.S. Ambassador O'Donohue Visits Army Unit**  
*BK3004093089 Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai*  
17-23 Apr 89 pp 17, 18

[Article: "U.S. Ambassador Visits Special Warfare Headquarters"]

[Text] An interesting incident relating to military circles took place on 11 April—the new U.S. ambassador to Thailand, Daniel O'Donohue, visited the Special Warfare Headquarters in Lop Buri Province. Such a visit to military barracks is usually the job of a military attache, and not the ambassador, except when it is exceptionally important and special. Anyway, Ambassador O'Donohue's visit to the Special Warfare Headquarters in Lop Buri is not the first visit by an American ambassador. His predecessor, Ambassador William A. Brown, visited the Special Warfare Headquarters, took training in parachute jumping and was awarded a unit insignia thus making him a member of Thailand's special combat unit. Brown prepared the ground for his successor, who must have also realized the importance of this unit, known as the "top man of the Army," and made a visit himself.

Another point worthy of note is the person assigned to accompany the U.S. ambassador on the visit—General Sunthon Khongsomphong, the Armed Forces chief of staff. This has prompted a speculation in the Army of his imminent return to the Army-fold. Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander in chief and acting supreme commander, who on that same day led a delegation to visit Laos, assigned the duty of accompanying the ambassador to Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Sunthon instead of choosing another senior officer for the job which, usually, is given to a top brass army officer. This has raised questions as well as attempted answers. Why was the choice of accompanying the ambassador of the United States, which is an important country with long history of military and political cooperation with Thailand, to visit the unit considered the "top man of the Army" given to Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong? Was it because Gen Sunthon used to be a commander of the Special Warfare Unit in the past?

The questions and answers given to this puzzle are centered around speculation in the military that a major shakeup is anticipated in October.

**New U.S. Role**

A high-level source told LAK THAI that the United States, under President George Bush, is doing a turn-about on its military role in Southeast Asia and the Pacific following a drastic decline of U.S. military power in this part of the world resulting from the policy of having Japan playing a bigger role instead of the United States in this region. The new U.S. President, however, does not support the policy of abandoning or reducing the U.S. role in this region. For him, efforts have to be made to restore what the United States has suffered from

a setback. The policy of the U.S. State Department is clear on this matter. And the U.S. ambassador's visit to Thailand's military unit backed up this policy. It also asserted the shift in the trend in U.S. foreign policy to promoting U.S. military role in the region.

The source also told LAK THAI that the United States plans to restructure military assistance for countries in this region, including Thailand, by allocating 48 percent of the assistance budget to their Armed Forces while giving only 20 percent to economic assistance, and the rest to medical, cultural, social, and education assistance. That means military assistance has taken up nearly half of the total of the U.S. assistance budget.

**Expansion of FMS Funds**

According to our Army source, U.S. military assistance to Thailand comes in the form of grants as well as the foreign military sales [FMS] program. Under the FMS program, when Thailand needs weapons from the United States, Thailand can contact U.S. manufacturers. Once agreement is reached on price, the U.S. Defense Department will procure the weaponry and arrange for its sale to Thailand. Payment is made by Thailand to the U.S. Defense Department under the installment terms as agreed upon by both sides. This is called a direct government-to-government deal. The funds provided by the United States under this program used to be very high, but have been subjected to gradual cutbacks. A drastic cut was made during the previous government. The source told us that the United States plans to increase the FMS fund for the new fiscal year by 30 percent. This will facilitate Thailand's purchase of weapons from the United States.

**Gen Sunthon Is in Charge**

According to our source, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong is known for his close friendship with U.S. military officers to the point that he can thrash out problems with them in private conversation. He is accepted by U.S. military circles. He has close friendships with U.S. top brass at various levels, especially those in charge of the Pacific region, that means, in the Pacific Force as well as in charge of units in the Pacific region such as the U.S. Western Army, the Air Force Command, and the Pacific Fleet. Proof of this is that in the past 2 years the United States has given great importance to and complied with Thailand's proposals on the training format for the Cobra Gold combat exercises. In 1989 the United States agreed to move the terrain of the exercises to the lower part of the north which is in the jurisdiction of the 3d Army Region in order to give emphasis to combined exercises by the Army and Air Force. The source told us that this is part of the reason why Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong has been chosen to accompany Ambassador O'Donohue to visit the Special Warfare Headquarters in place of officers from the Army. This has also fuelled speculation that he would be transferred back to the Army.

Meanwhile, the reason for Ambassador O'Donohue's visit to the Special Warfare Headquarters must be because he wanted to see the situation with his own eyes so that he can make a correct report or appraisal to the U.S. State Department and Government in Washington. This is in keeping with the new U.S. policy of restoring the U.S. military role in the region. The source noted that the Special Warfare Headquarters in Lop Buri was given only 3 days in advance to prepare for the ambassador's visit. This suggested that there must have been an urgent instruction from Washington for the ambassador to make an "appraisal" or a "report" of some sort to the State Department. Despite the short time given, the Special Warfare Unit was ready for the visit. After a welcoming ceremony, there was a presentation of an honorary parachutist wing to the ambassador, a briefing at the Special Warfare Headquarters' auditorium at King Narai camp, and a combat demonstration at the 1st Special Combat Division at Erawan camp. Lieutenant General Wimon Wongwanit, commander of the Special Warfare Unit, arranged for a spectacular demonstration of naval operations. The U.S. ambassador showed special interest in the demonstration saying he has never seen such a thing before. After the demonstration, there was a flag-bearing parachute jumping exhibition. A female parachutist jumped with a bouquet of flowers for the ambassador. There was another jump by an airborne infiltration unit comprised of 12 parachutists.

### Vietnam

#### **NHAN DAN Views President Bush's Policymaking** *BK2804141889 Hanoi International Service in English* 1000 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Text] U.S. President George Bush is confronting difficulties in working out policies on diplomacy and defense. The Hanoi paper NHAN DAN on Wednesday [26 April] said that 3 months has gone by since he took office. The Bush administration has not yet formed its diplomatic and defense policies but sticks to the outdated viewpoints while the world is changing drastically.

The paper warned that if Mr Bush does not alter his policy toward the changing world, the United States will not get out of difficulties.

#### **Forthcoming Chatchai-Hun Sen Meeting Announced** *BK2904144189 Hanoi International Service in English* 1000 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] The Thai Government will organize a meeting between Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers Hun Sen after his meeting with Prince Sihanouk in Jakarta next week.

This decision was made public at the recent session of Thai Government.

#### **Nguyen Huu Tho Discusses Cambodian Question** *AU2704145989 Sofia OTECHSTVEN FRONT* in Bulgarian 26 Apr 89 p 2

[Interview with Nguyen Huu Tho, deputy chairman of the State Council, by Vladimir Karakashov, BTA correspondent in Hanoi: "Impetus for Political Settlement"—date not given]

[Text] The 10-year SRV military presence in Cambodia will end precisely on schedule—at the end of September 1989. One of the two crucial issues that represent the international aspect of the Cambodian issue will be eliminated. This decisive gesture of goodwill, announced in the 5 April joint declaration of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the SRV was greeted within less than a week with the universal approval and support of a broad spectrum of political forces.

We asked Nguyen Huu Tho, deputy chairman of the SRV State Council and chairman of the Presidium of the Fatherland Front Central Committee, to assess especially for the OTECHSTVEN FRONT readers the possibility of settling the Cambodian issue after the final withdrawal of the SRV troops.

[Nguyen Huu Tho] As stressed by the declaration of the three Indochina countries, the withdrawal represents the implementation of the agreement reached at the two regional meetings on the Cambodian issue in Jakarta (first and second Jakarta informal meetings—Jim 1 and Jim 2). According to these agreements and the solemn obligations that were assumed, the relevant countries must simultaneously cease military assistance to all Cambodian groups. Two possibilities emerge after the withdrawal: If all countries fulfill their obligations, favorable conditions will be created for the Cambodians to settle their internal problems by themselves. We shall strive to encourage by all means dialogue between the Cambodian groups and hope that all interested countries will do the same. The reports that Premier Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk will meet on 2 May in Jakarta inspire hope. However, it also is possible that foreign military assistance for the opposition and interference in Cambodia's internal affairs will continue after the withdrawal. This means that the road toward peace will be blocked and that a possibility will be created for the return of the Pol Pot troops. In such a case the People's Republic of Kampuchea, on the basis of the UN Charter and the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, will have the right to appeal for assistance not only to the SRV, but also to other countries. Which of the two possibilities will become reality? We think that the Jakarta agreements show the correct road toward a political settlement and therefore we are firmly determined to implement them.

[Karakashov] How do you think relations in Southeast Asia will develop after the withdrawal?



[Nguyen Huu Tho] There is a chance that the favorable tendency that emerged last year will acquire a rapid and fruitful development. The example of the SRV and Indonesia had a positive role. We significantly have expanded our contacts in the political, economic, cultural, and military spheres and have exchanged official and working delegations. Thailand fundamentally changed its position. We highly value and support the striving to turn Indochina from a battlefield into a market, as was declared by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. There is progress in our relations with Malaysia and the Philippines. Singapore's position, which until recently was irreconcilable, has also changed. The role of the ASEAN countries in the Jakarta process was of exceptional importance and confirmed the effectiveness of regional cooperation. Turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation became a real and near goal.

[Karakashov] How do you see SRV-PRC future relations?

[Nguyen Huu Tho] We have constantly strived toward normal relations with the PRC. This is not only in the interest of the two countries, but it also corresponds to our people's striving to restore traditional friendship with the Chinese people. I would like to point out that this striving of ours has always been sincere, without ulterior motives. Therefore, we gladly greet the liveliness along our border with China as well as the first meeting for a long time between Dinh Nho Liem, (SRV first deputy minister of foreign affairs), and his PRC counterpart. Unfortunately, the second meeting that was agreed upon, was delayed. Our goodwill is a permanent factor and we greet all signs of good will on the part of the PRC.

[Karakashov] How will the withdrawal of SRV troops from Cambodia affect the development of SRV relations with the West European countries and the United States?

[Nguyen Huu Tho] As far as the West European countries are concerned, I think that the withdrawal will accelerate a process that has already started. We have encountered political confrontation and an economic blockade for a long time, and we have always countered them with our principle of developing the best possible relations and cooperation with all countries, regardless of their political system. We have achieved significant progress in this aspect during the past 2 years. The strict economic embargo was replaced by negotiations, explorations, and the first capital investments. The prospects of economic cooperation with the West European countries are broad, and the sooner the Cambodian issue is solved the faster they will become reality. Our relations with the United States have moved out of the deadlock. The U.S. Administration positively assessed our goodwill in resolving certain humanitarian issues, and I think that when the Cambodian issue is resolved, or at least its international aspects, the United States will have no reason to protract the normalization of relations with the SRV.

**Spokesman on Takeshita-Nguyen Co Thach Meeting**  
*BK2804150089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1430 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Text] In answer to a question from the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY about a 27 April AFP dispatch from Tokyo quoting a Japanese Foreign Ministry official as saying on 27 April that Prime Minister Takeshita does not plan to meet Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Bangkok, a spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said today:

On 5 April 1989 the Japanese Foreign Ministry told the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry that Prime Minister Takeshita wishes to have a meeting with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Bangkok on 30 April 1989. On 27 April 1989, the Japanese Foreign Ministry asked the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to convey an oral message from the Japanese prime minister to Minister Nguyen Co Thach saying that the prime minister expressed his regret at not being able to meet the minister as had already been proposed by the Japanese side.

**Paper Hails Nguyen Van Linh's Visit to Cuba**  
*BK0105084589 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT*  
1 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 1—"The Vietnamese Vietnamese people together with the fraternal Cuban people, greatly rejoice at the great success of party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's official visit to Cuba" from April 24-29, says NHAN DAN in an editorial today.

The paper says: "The first visit of the Vietnamese party highest leader is a splendid success, and constitutes a new marker post in the history of the traditional pure loyalty between the two parties and nations, and a new stage of development in their close fraternal solidarity and comprehensive cooperation. Their increasing comradeship, mutual understanding, and relations of cooperation and mutual assistance have been expressed in the signing at the end of the visit of the document of the basic orientations for the long-term cooperation between the two countries." The paper notes.

It goes on:

"The success of party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's visit to Cuba is an encouragement to the two peoples to march forward, overcome all difficulties and successfully implement the resolution of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. The Vietnamese people will strive to foster the Vietnamese-Cuban solidarity and friendship and to carry out the signed documents, thus making the Vietnamese-Cuban all-sided cooperation relations more effective."

**NHAN DAN on May Day, Liberation Anniversary**  
*BK0105084389 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT*  
1 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 1—The national daily NHAN DAN today runs an editorial marking the international labour day and the 14th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam (April 30).

On the present tasks of the entire people, the paper says:

"All our efforts in the coming years should be concentrated on pushing up our renovation in-depth aimed at stabilizing the socio-economic situation and creating more prerequisites for development. We should continue renovating our economic and managerial mechanism in order to set free and promote all production

forces, stepping up the three major economic programmes, checking inflation, implementing social democratisation, renovating the apparatus and working style of the political system...."

The paper continues:

"The May Day spirit inspires all working people, first of all the working class—the leading class of the society—to further uphold their revolutionary will, firmly believe in the party's policy of renovation, and firmly stand in the van in the socialist construction. The working class and other labouring people throughout the country are the main force and strength to make renovation a reality in daily life."

## Australia

### U.S. Vice President Holds Talks in Canberra

BK2704053489 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] The visiting American vice president, Mr Dan Quayle, on the 2d day of a 5-day visit to Australia, has held talks in Canberra with senior government and opposition leaders.

He started early at a working breakfast with the opposition leader, Mr Howard, before talks with the minister for foreign affairs, Senator Gareth Evans, and the defense minister, Mr Beazley.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says Mr Quayle is using his trip to emphasize the continued need for a continued United States defense presence to maintain peace and security in the region.

### Comments on Forum Proposal

BK2904091089 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 29 Apr 89

[Text] The United States has confirmed its interest in being a member of Australia's proposed regional economic forum. Speaking at a news conference in Sydney, the American vice president, Mr Dan Quayle, said he had spoken about the proposal with the prime minister, Mr Hawke, and there had been an understanding that America would be a full participant.

Mr Quayle said his country intended to pursue a strong presence in the Pacific region for economic, political, and regional stability. On the other hand, Mr Quayle said the Soviet Union had little to offer the Asia-Pacific region.

### Departs for Jakarta

BK3004103889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1012 GMT  
30 Apr 89

[Text] Port Douglas, Australia, April 30 (AFP)—U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle left for Jakarta Sunday after a five-day visit to Australia, where he became embroiled in a row over U.S. trade policies.

Mr. Quayle left at 7:00 p.m. The 42-year-old vice president spent his last day in Australia snorkelling and scuba diving at the Great Barrier Reef off the country's north-eastern coast.

Human rights and Cambodia were expected to be the focus of Mr. Quayle's 24-hour visit to Indonesia, the second stop on a tour that will also take him to Singapore and Thailand.

But his Australian visit was dominated by trade, with Canberra officials reacting angrily to his assertion that U.S. farm subsidies were not hurting this country's wheat exports.

Mr. Quayle also warned against what he said was a still present Soviet military threat in Asia and the Pacific and reaffirmed the importance of Washington's ANZUS [Australia-New Zealand-United States] alliance with Australia.

He expressed hope that the third ANZUS partner, New Zealand would reconsider its denial of port access to nuclear-capable U.S. warships and become a full member of the alliance ruptured in 1986.

Mr. Quayle, who arrived to commemorate the anniversary of the World War II battle of the Coral Sea, had talks in Canberra with Prime Minister Bob Hawke and other Australian officials.

He also visited Melbourne and Sydney before arriving here Saturday.

The AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS (AAP) reported that Mr. Quayle's jet Air Force Two arrived from Sydney with one of its four engines shut down after a fire warning light came on.

But White House aides denied there was any problem with the Boeing 707.

Mr. Quayle's Press Secretary David Beckwith said there had been "some kind of warning" during the flight from Sydney to Cairns but that there was never any fire or danger.

"None of the engines were shut down," Mr. Beckwith said. He said mechanics travelling on Air Force Two checked out the plane and found no fault.

### U.S. 'Warned' About Trade Restrictions

BK3004081789 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 30 Apr 89

[Text] The Australian Government has again ruled out using defense ties with the United States as a bargaining chip in trade negotiations, but has warned the situation could change if the United States Government persists with its export subsidy program.

Speaking on commercial television, the defense minister, Mr Kim Beazley, says Australia still makes the distinction between trade and its defense relationship with the United States, although he warned that if the Americans persisted with their export subsidy program, the Australian attitude could change.

The Australian Government believes its international grain sales are being harmed by the program and has been lobbying for it to be stopped and an end to other restrictions on international trade.



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